

SUBMITTED TO COURT

Dreier Protest to Be Heard This Morning.

The protest of W. W. Harris against the placing of the name of August Dreier upon the ballot for representative in the Fourth district will come up in the Supreme Court at 10 o'clock this morning.

The submission of the matter upon an agreed statement of facts was not made until nearly 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and it was then decided by the court that the matter should go over until morning. The case is entitled "William W. Harris, plaintiff vs. Henry E. Cooper, Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii, defendant," and is a "submission without action."

The petition says: The undersigned, William W. Harris, a resident of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, plaintiff, and Henry E. Cooper, as Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii, defendant, being parties to a question of difference which might be the subject of civil action in the Circuit Court, have agreed upon the following statement of facts upon which the controversy depends, viz:

1. That heretofore by proclamation, duly made by the Governor of the Territory of Hawaii, did direct a special election to be held in the Fourth Representative District of said Territory, on Wednesday, April 9th, 1902, for the purpose of electing a representative for said district in place of the late A. F. Gillilan, deceased.

2. That on the 29th day of March, 1902, the said W. W. Harris, plaintiff herein, was duly nominated by twenty-five duly qualified electors of said Fourth district as a candidate for representative at said election, and that he possessed all the qualifications necessary to be eligible to election as and to be a member of the House of Representatives.

3. That on the said 29th day of March, 1902, one August Dreier was also duly nominated by twenty-five duly qualified electors of said Fourth district as a candidate for representative at said election.

4. That said August Dreier does not possess all the qualifications necessary in order to be eligible to election as and to be a member of the House of Representatives, as specified in Section 40 of the Organic Act of the Territory of Hawaii, inasmuch as he is not qualified to vote for representatives in the district in which he seeks to be a candidate as aforesaid.

Paragraph five sets out the terms of the protest submitted to Secretary Cooper Wednesday, and which was by him denied.

Paragraph 6 then says: That on the 29th day of April, 1902, the said H. E. Cooper, as Secretary of said Territory of Hawaii, as aforesaid, overruled said protest, and notified the said plaintiff of his determination to print the name of said August Dreier upon the official ballots to be used at said election.

7. That said defendant is now causing the official ballots for said election to be prepared and printed, with the name of said August Dreier, as well as the name of W. W. Harris thereon.

8. That the defendant's sole reason for overruling plaintiff's protest and his determination to place the name of August Dreier upon the official ballots as aforesaid, is his belief that he is without authority under the law to inquire into or pass upon the question as to whether or not any person nominated as a candidate in the manner provided by law possesses all or any of the qualifications required by law of a candidate for or members of either branch of the Legislature of said Territory.

9. The plaintiff claims that it is the right and duty of the Secretary of the Territory, under the law, to inquire into, pass upon and determine the qualifications of all persons who may be nominated as candidates for election to the House of Representatives of said Territory and that, if in any case, he should find that any such nominee is not possessed of all the qualifications required by law to be possessed by candidates for or members of said House of Representatives.

"An adjudication is requested upon the respective claims of the parties hereto."

To Carry Oil to Hawaii

The wharf at Ventura, Cal., is to be extended 150 feet, the work to begin June 1. It will take a month to complete the job, which is undertaken to enable the oil company to build a new oil tank. This oil carrier is now building in Oakland Creek, and is to carry oil for the Standard Oil Company between Ventura and Honolulu. She will have a capacity of 15,000 barrels of oil.

THE MAKAWAO COURT HOUSE



WHY THEY CAN'T GET THEIR JUSTICE DRY.

CONGRESS IS ASKED TO PASS A BILL FOR PAYMENT OF THE FIRE CLAIMS

BOTH the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association held largely attended meetings yesterday afternoon, each appointing a committee of three to raise funds and agree upon a representative of the two organizations, who is to go forward on the steamship China next Tuesday for Washington, to urge the introduction in Congress of a bill appropriating nearly \$3,000,000 for the payment of the fire claims arising out of the epidemic of bubonic plague in 1899-1900, and to urge also the construction of the Mackay cable to Hawaii. The committees appointed are as follows:

Chamber of Commerce—J. P. Cooke, chairman, S. E. Damon and G. W. Smith.

Merchants' Association—W. W. Hall, chairman, J. F. Humberg, E. A. McInerney.

Both committees held a conference at 4.15 p. m., when it was decided to canvass the members of the Chamber of Commerce, the Merchants' Association, together with the Chinese and Japanese who want to be reimbursed for their losses. The fund obtained is to be used in sending on a delegate to Washington, whose sole object will be the obtaining of an appropriation by means of a bill in Congress, to reimburse the losses sustained by the fires of 1899-1900, and present the resolutions from the Chamber of Commerce regarding the Pacific cable. No definite sum was fixed but the committees hope to raise anywhere from \$500 to \$500. Both committees will make the rounds of the business houses today, and it is hoped that the publication of the proceedings of yesterday's meetings and conferences will explain fully the visit of the committees today.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. Yesterday's meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was a special one, called to consider the fire claims and Mackay cable matters. The meeting was held in the elegant apartment fitted and furnished by the firm of Hackfeld & Co. At the meeting were chairman C. M. Cooke, Secretary J. G. Spencer, J. F. Dillingham, Geo. Robertson, J. J. Egan, F. M. Swaney, W. W. Hall, S. E. Damon, M. B. Gribbaum, J. B. Atherton, F. A. Schaefer, W. F. Allen, J. P. Cooke, W. M. Giffard, George W. Smith, W. L. Hopper, W. W. Hall. Chairman Cooke, in calling the meeting to order, alluded to the gift of Hackfeld & Co. in giving the Chamber such a magnificent apartment in which to hold its future meetings. "In expressing our thanks to the house of H. Hackfeld & Co. in permitting us to have the use of this room," said he, "I think we all ought to feel that it is an incentive to us to commence to enlarge the membership and scope of the Chamber of Commerce. The firm was even thoughtful enough to put in a telephone which the secretary has at his elbow to call up delinquent members, although in future I hope he won't have to do much of this. I think we ought to enlarge the Chamber of Commerce and make it more of

Chamber of Commerce and Merchants' Association Unite Upon a Resolution.

a power for the advancement of navigation, agriculture, industry and commerce (pointing to the words emblazoned on the ceiling), and do what we can to bring in new members. I think I voice the sentiment of every member in this regard." Mr. Cooke's remarks were met with a burst of applause.

The chair stated that the purpose of the meeting was to consider the propositions regarding the payment of the fire claims and to urge the laying of the Mackay cable to Hawaii, the meeting having been called by five of the members.

J. P. Cooke said the matter he desired to bring to the attention of the Chamber was the fire claims. He thought something should be done by Congress to assist paying off the claims. The legislature had appropriated about \$2,000,000 for this purpose but the burden of paying them would fall upon the taxpayers and would be excessive. There has been something said about having Congress aid the Territory, but nothing definite had yet been accomplished at Washington. The time was getting late and action should be taken to bring the matter squarely to the attention of Congress. Steps should be taken to send a representative of the Chamber of Commerce and the Merchants' Association to Washington to push the question from now until the end of the session. Mr. Cooke presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is in the sense of the Chamber of Commerce that it is expedient that a special representative or representatives be chosen to proceed to Washington, D. C., to present in the proper quarters, the importance of the measure authorizing assistance by the Federal government in the payment of the so-called fire claims resulting from the efforts to suppress the epidemic of bubonic plague in 1900, and be it further

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with the Merchants' Association upon the subject, with power to act on behalf of this Chamber in the choice of such representation and the compensation to be paid.

Chairman Cooke said that as Mr. Hawwood and George Carter were in Washington, they probably could be instructed to act for the two local organizations and thus save the expense of sending a representative from Honolulu. Mr. Spencer stated that at the last meeting of the Chamber he was instructed to write to Mr. Hawwood

requesting him to look after such a matter should it be brought to Washington, and assist in pushing it through.

J. B. Atherton said that whatever action was taken there must be a bill introduced in Congress. It was suggested some time ago that the customs receipts at Honolulu be remitted to the Territory for three years, which would probably amount to enough in that time to pay off the claims. He thought this unconstitutional. The government could not divert customs duties for any such purpose. The matter would have to be brought in regular channels and anything done for these islands must be by Congressional action. Such matters as these would not necessarily have to go through the Hawaiian Delegate in Congress, but could be done by any Senator or Representative.

If we had a Delegate in Congress who really represented our interests, said Mr. Atherton, "I have no doubt but that the bill could be pushed through. I think they would be willing to assist these islands if that is possible, and the only question is how such a bill can be got before Congress and made the most of there."

J. P. Cooke said that Delegate Wilcox had promised him to take up this matter willingly. The bill would have to originate in the Ways and Means Committee. It would naturally come through Mr. Wilcox, but he was sick and unable to attend to any public matters, and it was doubtful whether he would be able to attend to it at all.

B. F. Dillingham said that the matter was of sufficient importance to be acted upon immediately and the best possible effort should be put forth by every one. He believed somebody should be sent from Honolulu to Washington on this mission and have nothing else to do there. He knew that there was no authority vested in the administration or any branch of the government to divert the customs receipts but he thought it quite possible the thing could be done by Congress if the action were taken the receipts for two or two and a half years would make up the amount. This matter should be presented clearly to the Senators and Representatives. The matter should be brought to them personally. He did not believe anything could be done by Mr. Wilcox. He thought a committee should be appointed to carry out the resolution. The resolution was then voted upon and passed unanimously. The chair-

man then appointed as the committee, J. P. Cooke, chairman, S. E. Damon and G. W. Smith. It was proposed at first to report at the next regular meeting on Wednesday, but as the steamship China would probably sail on Tuesday, it was later decided that the committee should report on Saturday, as to their success in collecting funds for the expenses of the delegate and as to their choice of a delegate.

The matter of the Pacific cable was then taken up. Secretary Spencer stated that he had received a communication and pamphlet containing the endorsement of the New York Chamber of Commerce of the Mackay cable. He suggested that a committee be appointed to draw up a resolution favoring the Mackay cable scheme.

J. F. Hackfeld thought the proposed delegate should also carry forward the Chamber's resolution on the cable matter, and he moved to refer the matter to the committee appointed on the fire claims.

Co. W. F. Allen said that other cable projects were also before Congress. He thought the Chamber should favor the one which would promise to build to Hawaii at the earliest practicable date. He considered it possible that the Mackay cable would be the first one built.

Mr. Dillingham stated that Mr. Mackay had assured one of his San Francisco correspondents that the cable would reach here in September if they were not hampered. He thought some expression should come from the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce favoring the Mackay project. The Islanders had waited thirty years for a cable, and now was the chance to get one. In the past year he knew there were many firms who would have given thousands of dollars if they could have gotten into quick telegraphic communication with the coast. He thought it was high time for the citizens of the Hawaiian Islands to show some animation in this matter.

W. M. Giffard said there seemed to be some opposition to the Mackay cable in Congress by the desire to put in a government cable and he thought it proper there should be something said by the Honolulu Chamber approving of the Mackay enterprise. The delegate for the fire claims should take a cable resolution along with him.

Mr. Schaefer suggested a special meeting for Saturday morning when the committee could bring in a resolution to be approved by the Chamber. The motion that the fire claims committee take the matter in hand was passed unanimously.

MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

A special meeting of the Merchants' Association was held at 1.30 when both the resolution regarding the fire claims and the motion respecting the Mackay cable passed by the Chamber of Commerce were approved by the Merchants' Association and the following committee appointed to confer with that from the Chamber: W. W. Hall, chairman, J. F. Humberg and E. A. McInerney. The meeting was well attended and the business was passed upon quickly.

A WEATHER OBSERVATORY

Jared Smith Will Now Establish One.

A weather observatory, which in time to come will form a part of the United States Weather Bureau service, is to be established upon Tantalus, as an adjunct to the Agricultural Experiment Station. Director Jared G. Smith received two sets of instruments for the new observatory by the last steamer, and expects another consignment on the Alameda today.

The observatory is planned by Director Smith as an aid to his own work, but it is established with the aid of the Weather Bureau, which is a part of the Department of Agriculture. Two sets of thermometers were furnished by that bureau, and the rain gauges and shelters for the fine instruments are also coming. One thermometer is to be placed on Tantalus while the other will register the state of the temperature at the office and residence of the director, at Kewalo. Mr. Smith will keep a record of the temperature and rainfall and his data will be as accurately kept as is done at the United States Weather Bureau stations in other parts of the United States. One report will be sent to the Washington bureau, while a second goes to the San Francisco office, and a third is to be kept on file in Honolulu.

While at present such an observatory will be of value only to the Department of Agriculture in its relation to crops, etc., in time to come when the cable between here and San Francisco is completed, Mr. Smith hopes to see its utility greatly increased, as reports will then be exchanged daily with the United States offices. The advantage will, however, lie almost wholly with the mainland, as storms travel generally in that direction, and not from the coast towards the Hawaiian Islands.

Though the United States Weather Bureau has never had official control of the Territorial Weather Bureau, of which Prof. Curtis J. Lyons has been the meteorologist for many years, yet there has been a rather intimate connection for six years. Prof. Lyons stated yesterday that for some years prior to annexation, the Weather Bureau at Washington had been furnished with reports from Hawaii by him. For two or three years a complete summary of the daily temperature and rainfall has been sent on to the Department, and has been published monthly in the Monthly Weather Review, the official publication of the Bureau. This is more than has been done even with the observations in the United States, for from few of them is so complete a summary published as that made up by Meteorologist Lyons.

An official United States Weather Bureau will be of considerable benefit to the Islands, though the mainland will be more benefited by such an arrangement. When the cable is established daily reports will be exchanged between Honolulu, San Francisco and Washington, giving the Territory the record of the weather in every section of the United States. The Pacific Coast would derive the greatest good from such an observatory in these islands, for by such means storms traveling in that direction could be prepared for long before their arrival. Storms come from the west almost altogether, so that of course Hawaii would not derive much benefit on that score. It generally takes about ten days for a storm or unusual weather disturbance to travel from the Islands to the mainland. Some of the storms are, of course, lost before they reach the coast, but not all. For instance the big blizzard which caused such great suffering and damage in the Middle Western States in March, was felt here ten days before in our unusual weather disturbances. If there had been cable communication a warning of the coming storm could have been sent to San Francisco, just as is done in other parts of the United States by the Weather Bureau.

FUMIGATION IS THING OF PAST

In future vessels leaving here need not fumigate. Yesterday Dr. Cofer of the Federal quarantine service, issued an order to that effect.

The reason for the order is that the cloud which has been overhanging local health conditions for so long has dispersed, and that there is now nothing whatever to prevent Dr. Cofer giving clean bills of health without the necessity of fumigation. By virtue of this order outgoing passengers will no longer have to apply to the quarantine officer for health orders enabling them to depart from Honolulu. Their baggage will also be exempt from fumigation.

Sailing vessels which arrived here prior to April 1 will have to go through the process of fumigation. They are as follows: Ship A. J. Fuller ship Ellen A. Reed, bark Gerard C. Tobey, schooner Frank W. Howe, schooner Alice Cooke, schooner Oira, ship Edward Sewall, barkentine Kukui steamship Oregonian, bark S. C. Allen and ship R. D. Carleton.

POLITICS IN COURT

Harris Takes Fight Into the High Tribunal.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Harris vs. Cooper will be the title of the suit in the Supreme Court which will decide whether or not the name of August Dreier as the candidate of the Home Rulers is to be placed on the official ballot. The court will meet today for the purpose of hearing the case, and it is the expectation of those who are pushing the case that it will be decided at once.

The necessity for action by the courts arose yesterday afternoon when Secretary of the Territory Cooper ruled that he had no power to go into the merits of the nomination of any candidate whose papers were presented to him in form. This decision was reached after long consideration of the matter as brought up by the Republican candidate, W. W. Harris, through his attorney, A. G. M. Robertson. The appeal from the first decision of the Secretary, as expressed in the statement of his determination to place the name of Dreier on the ticket, took the form of a protest from Harris, which was as follows:

Honolulu, April 1, 1902.
Hon. H. E. Cooper, Secretary of the Territory of Hawaii:

Sir:—The undersigned, a duly nominated candidate for election to the House of Representatives for the Fourth District at the election to be held on the 9th inst., hereby respectfully protests against the placing of the name of August Dreier upon the official ballot. The ground of this protest is the fact that said August Dreier is not qualified to vote for Representatives in said Fourth District and therefore not eligible to be a Representative, and that he is, by reason of said fact, not an eligible candidate for said office.

Yours very respectfully,
W. W. HARRIS.

There was some little argument on the point, but Secretary Cooper could not find any law which would permit him to go behind the correct return of a nomination to him. The result was an agreement between the attorneys, Robertson for Harris, and the Attorney General for the Secretary of the Territory, that the cause should be brought into the Supreme Court today, and the papers were at once drawn. It is understood that the interests of Mr. Dreier will be looked after by the firm of Kinney, Ballou & McClanahan. The expectation is that there may be some argument before the court which may lead to an early rendering of a decision which may settle the matter, so as to make the future conduct of the campaign a settled thing.

The Home Rulers are not doing much, as they are awaiting the outcome of the suit. The plans for their campaign are being prepared and the meeting of the executive committee this evening, it is thought, will result in arrangements for an active fight for the place. The members of the party do not talk much, but some of them are so confident as to assert that they do not need to make any long campaign. They insist that Mr. Dreier is so well known that he will be able to poll the combined vote of the Home Rulers and Democrats, without any long or hard campaign.

FIRST MEETINGS HELD.

The campaign was broken open in Kakaako and Kewalo and at Waikiki last evening by the Republicans, and Candidate W. W. Harris made his bow as a political orator. It has been the rumor that the Home Rulers were waiting for the first speeches of Republicans to make the lines of their campaign. At both the meetings there was an abundance of issues presented and the vulnerable points in the armor of the Home Rulers was attacked and perforated by the half dozen or more orators. Candidate Harris came out strongly for good government, and the preservation of the Hawaiian franchise, and pointed sharply to the present stagnation of business as due to the inaction of the Home Rulers and their failure to pass a loan bill.

The meeting on the border line between Kewalo and Kakaako was a well attended one withal, held in the vacant lot opposite Magdonville, which was within it more than a hundred voters when Enoch Johnson, Esq., called for order. He said that it was necessary to make the choice of a successor to A. F. Gilfillan, and then, after presenting the name of the candidate introduced as the first speaker of the evening, William O'Brien. The speaker said he was a representative of the laboring men, and he could speak to them from experience. He arraigned the Home Rule party for not doing anything for the good of the party. He said he had been with Wilcox in these negotiations and was an original member of the Aloha Aina, but he was satisfied that the duty of all Hawaiians was to shed the future of the country to be one of success, that every citizen who had the good of the country at heart should get out and work for the Republic party. He said the day would come when the Republic would be established and the citizens should prepare for the place they would have to take in the ranks of the States of the Union, and be of the party which worked for the good of the nation.

Representative William A. Allen began by saying that it was a matter for the people to decide whether or not they would choose a man who had lived all his life in the country or one who was only recently a citizen and who did not know enough to become a voter. He read the section of the law governing elections and dwelt at length on the fact that to vote for Dreier was to throw away a vote, while a vote for Harris was one for progress and good government.

The next speaker was Paulo, a member of the Home Rule executive committee, and the way he tore up the party was well worth the occasion. He began

CHINESE WILL PETITION. GOVERNMENT FOR RELIEF

Chinese citizens who, as representatives of the consul of that power, worked hard to secure the proper presentation of the claims of the Chinese for losses during the sanitary fires of two years ago, have decided upon another tack for their efforts.

All Chinese have been appealed to to meet with the three commissioners who sign the subjoined poster, which was posted freely about the city yesterday, for the purpose of affixing their names to a monster petition for presentation to the new Foreign Office of the Kingdom of China, asking diplomatic action to secure aid for the sufferers, who now need that money, and who very soon, it is believed, will have a certificate of the findings of the first claim court, showing their title to the sum adjudged due.

The circumstances surrounding the new move have not been without their semi-sensational features, as there is nothing done in the Chinese community these days which does not mean that there will be two interpretations given to the deliverance or not. The first feature was the application of the three for the use of the hall of the Chinese Society. This was made first orally, and then when a letter was requested, the letter went to C. K. Aki in his personal capacity, as the signing of a letter addressed to him as President of the society would compromise the claim of the adherents of the consul, that he is not the president. In consequence of this unofficial use of his name the request was denied, and the next step was the securing from Chien Chen of the privilege of using the See Yup hall, as is stated in the poster. But even since that grant, it is charged that Bow Wongs have induced the latter society to withdraw its permission, which means that another place must be secured.

The reason for this seeming refusal on the part of the anti-consul men to act in a matter which has for its end the relief of the Chinese people, is alleged to be the belief that there must be something which does not appear on the surface. For instance, one of the signs yesterday that in his opinion there is nothing in the matter but the desire of the consul to have on record all the Chinese in the city, as the petition is declared to be not for signature alone by the losers, so that if there should come a war he would know just who to proscribe in China. Others do not believe in the disinterestedness of the petition, but profess to be of opinion that with such a petition, based on the grounds set forth in the poster, the Chinese government would bring pressure to bear on the United States government to secure its granting, and then the money once in the hands of the Chinese officials, they would hold it for an indefinite time and the result would be that the Chinese here would be worse off than in the first place. The poster which was issued in great numbers is as follows:

"Notice is hereby given, that, whereas the Board of Health in taking action to suppress the bubonic plague started fires which led to the destruction of a great deal of the property of certain Chinese, which is now a matter of more than two years, and as there was formed a court of claims, to which can be called upon all loyal Hawaiians to come out and array themselves on the side of the party which stood for advancement. He called attention to the fact that Wilcox, after being in Washington, came back and had the Home Rulers tack the name Republican on to their backs, for the purpose of getting into line with the dominant party in national politics. He said if this was wise the better thing would be to come out and be Republican wholly. He said the first duty was to put in power men upon whom the people could depend, for in case this was not done the people would suffer.

Paulo said he knew Dreier well, and that he could tell the people that he was a humbug. He said that he knew that the Home Rule candidate could neither read nor write, and that the people would stultify themselves if they voted for such a candidate. The only good bills in the last legislature were those brought in by Republicans, but Home Rulers killed all these and prevented any good legislation.

SPEECHES AT WAIKIKI.

W. W. Harris made his maiden speech in the Republican campaign in the vacant premises opposite the Moana Hotel at Waikiki, and invited the people along which he would conduct his quest for votes. A platform was erected through the courtesy of Manager Allen of the hotel, in the glare of a cluster of electric lights. The attendance was not large, and the announcement was made that another meeting would be held later in the week. J. M. Kaneakua was chairman and in introducing the candidate, told why the election was being held and urged all to vote for Harris. The latter said that in appearing before the audience as the Fourth District candidate, he stood as the candidate of a party which was for good government, and in asking for their votes, he was asking for votes from every good citizen who wanted good government in the Islands. The platform of the Republican party was broad and there was one plank in it which appealed to everybody—that plank being for the equality of all men. He did not believe that the suffrage as allowed by the Territorial Act should be interfered with. At the last session of the legislature a loan bill should have been passed, and the failure to do so tied up the Territory financially.

He was followed by D. Kakaia, who made a lengthy speech on the principles of Republicanism, calling special attention to the failure of the Home Rule party in the last legislature to pass anything in the shape of bills which were of much benefit to the Territory. E. Towse also spoke.

Senator W. O. Achi thanked the people for voting for him last time, and said he hoped they would stay in the ranks. He said the motto of the Home Rulers was "Hawaii for the Hawaiians," but in this case, while the vote was that of Jacob, the hands were those of Esau. The Republican candidate was the Hawaiian while the Home Ruler was a foreigner. He said the Republican had introduced a bill to grant statehood to the Island, but the Home Rulers killed it. He explained that statehood would mean that the people would elect their governor and other officers, and would know who was to rule them.

Representative Kumulua talked of the good bills the Home Rulers killed in the legislature and of their general incompetence to carry on legislation. He asked every one to vote for the Republican candidates for the success of

all claims have been submitted, yet although our consul has communicated with the government of the Territory and the Minister of China at Washington has made representations to the Secretary of State, we have not received any definite information as to when these claims will be paid.

"Not wishing that the people should wait for a long time, certain persons have met together and decided that it would be wise to petition the Foreign Office of the Chinese government, setting forth the facts of the case, and showing the sufferings of the people. Also it is proposed to petition the home government, asking that it use its influence with the United States Minister at Peking, either to deduct the sum which is due for the fire claim losses out of the total of the indemnity which is due from China to the United States, or to use his influence to see that there is a speedy settlement made, and further to memorialize our minister at Washington to press for payment at an early time.

"We therefore have decided to meet at the See Yup Society rooms, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, the 4th, 5th and 6th days of April, to sign this petition. Those who wish to sign will please call at the rooms at the time named.

LIN CHIN CHOW,
SEE DIN SING,
POON KWAI LEUNG.

"This is a matter which affects the whole community and should have been carried out in the Chinese Society. We wrote to Mr. Ai for the loan of the hall, but he has refused, so we are therefore obliged to borrow some other place for the purpose, and we notify you therefore of the place. From this it will be seen that it is very difficult to accomplish anything for the good of the community."

But while these things are stirring up the colony by reason of the fears that there may be something behind them, there is another bombshell which is expected to explode today. This is the suit of the Wong Kwai administration to secure control of the United Chinese Society. The papers in the suit have been prepared for a long time, only awaiting the signature of the president. Wong Kwai has been on Maui, but returned in the Kinau last week. It is understood that his name has been attached to the legal documents and that the suit will be entered in court very soon. While the attorneys for the claimants to the Society absolutely refuse to discuss the prospective suit, it is said to be certain that the action will take the form of a warrant proceedings, calling upon C. K. Ai and others to show cause why they should not turn over to Wong Kwai and his associates all the property of the United Chinese Society.

Members of the Ai administration aver that if they had permitted the signers of the poster to have the hall, that possession would have been maintained under the suit which was ready to be entered. In fact one of the officers of the company avers that the letter which was sent to Mr. Ai was signed in person by the last two signers, but by proxy, while the name of Lin Chin Chow, who is an officer of the other side, did not appear at all.

that party would mean the advancement of the Territory.

Candidate Harris appeared here amid cheers. He was recognized as soon as he entered the grounds, and at once was called for to address the meeting. He began by asking the indulgence of the voters as this was his maiden speech. He said the Republican party stood for good government and with all its strength for the full franchise of the natives. In extending his remarks he said:

"In upholding the rights and privileges of the voters, you too must remember that you have a duty to perform. It is to vote upon election day, and to vote the Republican ticket, if you want good government and just laws. At the last legislature the Home Rulers did not pass a law which was for the benefit of the Territory. That party held up the loan bill and it is due to that fact that we now have a financial stringency. This condition keeps away capital and the unrest means that many men with money will not invest here, which keeps money from going into the pockets of the laborers for their work." Mr. Harris was cheered liberally all through his speech and the meeting closed with cheers for him.

WILL TRY TO SETTLE CLAIMS

A meeting of the creditors of the Oregon Building Company was held Tuesday afternoon, in the rooms of the Master Builders' Association, from 5 until 6.30 o'clock. The meeting was largely attended by the creditors, who met with the contractors and the promoters of the block. It was held for the purpose of arriving at a settlement of the claims of those who furnished material for the building and performed labor thereon. The matter has been one of long standing and is quite complicated. The meeting adjourned after selecting W. W. Harris to act for the creditors in the negotiations with those who have been asked to make settlement of the claims of the company. All the claims will be placed in Mr. Harris' hands and another meeting is likely to be called this week. It is hoped to arrive at a satisfactory arrangement before the end of the month.

The promoters of the Oregon building were Messrs. Lard, Burt, and Hoffman, the latter two resting the blame as contractors. It is stated that the Spreckels Bank held a mortgage on the block for \$12,000 and besides this the promoters and contractors owe about \$14,000 each. The contractors claiming they have not yet received a cent for material furnished and work performed. The building is erected on land leased for twenty-five years, at a monthly rental of \$400, the building to revert at the end of the lease period to J. J. Sullivan the lessee.

COULD FILL THE PAPER WITH THEM

This paper might be filled with items like the following, and every one be the absolute truth. "I had rheumatism for years and tried almost everything, but got no permanent relief until I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm, three bottles of which have cured me. It is the medicine I would recommend."—Philip E. Rhoads, Penaville, Mo., U. S. A. Pain

THE DUCKS COME NEXT

Investigation of Beach Road Ponds.

(From Thursday's daily.)

Duck ranches are next to receive the attention of the Board of Health. City Sanitary Officer Tracy, in his monthly report, yesterday called attention to the insanitary condition of the duck ranches along the Beach road, and the Board of Health immediately decided upon a committee which will investigate conditions in that district.

The committee is composed of Paul Isenberg, Dr. W. L. Moore and Mr. Sloggett, and in company with Mr. Tracy, these members are to make the round of the duck ponds.

The following is the monthly report of the city sanitary officer, in which he refers to sanitary conditions along the Beach road:

April 2, 1902.
Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, Executive Officer, Board of Health.
Dear Sir:—Following is my report for the month of March, 1902:
Number of building applications received, 22.
Number of building applications approved, 21.
Number of building applications of previous months approved, 1.
Number of building applications refused, 1.
Number of building applications held by survey department, 2.

The application refused was for a building on a lot in Kewalo, which is three feet below the required grade. The permit held is for a building on Kuanan and Beretania streets, where the plans call for a violation of the air space regulation.

Nine cesspools have been located during the month.

Eight buildings have been moved or altered so as to conform to the regulations of the Board of Health.

Eight builders without the necessary permits have been notified to obtain the same and seven have already done so.

Examinations of buildings and lots before, during and at completion of process of construction, 102.

Inspections other than of new buildings, 292.

Certificates for lodging house, restaurant or hotel purposes applied for, 37. Of these, 32 were issued and five held for sanitary work to be done; four certificates were issued on applications previous to March 1st.

Certificates applied for previous to March 1st, still held, 8.

Number of adults which can by law be lodged in these buildings licensed, 281.

Four formal complaints have been filed and the nuisances in each case have been abated.

Twenty-one 48-hour notices have been served during the month. Two arrests have been made. One case was nolle prossed and the other case was also nolle prossed after the nuisances had been abated.

Nine pig raisers at Kapalama-kai have been served with written notices to remove their swine from that locality within thirty days. All the pens at present drain into the rice and hilly patches is the reason for removing them.

The rainy weather during the month has very materially retarded sanitary work, but on the other hand it has helped in that it has shown up the places where drainage and filling is necessary and work can now be intelligently carried on.

A matter which I have been investigating and which I beg leave to bring before the Board is the insanitary condition of the district which lies just Ewa of Kalia road as it turns off from the Waikiki road and makes a loop of Ala Moana or Beach road to John Ena's premises. The Pinaia stream flows through this district. It is very sluggish and shallow and the Chinese have fenced off portions of it and turned it into duck ponds. Besides the stream there are two or three large ponds, which are also used as duck ranches. The majority of the ten duck ranches raise swine and the pens drain into these ponds. This, combined with the filthy mud constantly being stirred up by the ducks, makes the place anything but a healthful locality, and the majority of the residents in the vicinity complain of the odors arising, especially during low tide. It seems to me that as the district is being built up that some radical measures are necessary.

Respectfully submitted,
C. F. TRACY,
City Sanitary Officer.

INSPECTOR'S REPORTS.
The reports of the inspectors for the month are, in substance, as follows.
District I, 80 inspections; District II, 130 inspections; District III, 128 inspections; District IV, 92 inspections; District V, 126 inspections; District VI, 142 inspections.

KEEN'S REPORT.
The following is the report of Inspector Keen for the past month:

Honolulu, H. T., April 1, 1902.
Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, Executive Officer, Board of Health.

Sir:—Below please find a detail of the plumbing work of this office for the semi-monthly period ending March 31, 1902.

Number of plans filed, 31.
Number of permits issued, 31.
Number of inspections made, 111.
Number of final certificates issued, 33.

Number of sewer connections made, 11.
For the month of March, 1902:
Number of plans filed, 55.
Number of permits issued, 55.
Number of inspections made, 216.
Number of final certificates issued, 55.

Number of sewer connections made, 21.

Very respectfully,
E. G. KEEN,
Inspector of Plumbing and House Sewers.

Balm is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

Sleep for Skin-Tortured Babies

And Rest for Tired Mothers



In a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single anointing with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, including CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crabs and scales, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly relieve itching and irritation, and CUTICURA Lotion, to cool and soothe the skin. A French Preparation for curing the most stubborn humours when all else fails. And, Druggists, E. W. & Co., Agents, Depot, Lesson, Cape Town. FORTY-FIVE, South, U. S. A.

CUTLERY OF A SUPERIOR KIND

Is one of the lines we handle. We believe our stock to be larger and the superior of any in this city, and we have strong grounds for our opinion. The stock includes.....

Scissors, Shears, Table Knives, Forks, Bread Knives, Butcher Knives, Carving Sets, Etc., besides a large line of.....

ROGER BROS. PLATED WARE

Then of course we have Steels and everything else to make the line complete.....

E. O. Hall & Son, Ltd.

Eblers' Block, Fort Street.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co. and Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned:

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN.		FOR SAN FRANCISCO:	
CHINA	APRIL 5	CHINA	APRIL 8
GALIC	APRIL 15	DORIC	APRIL 15
HONGKONG MARU	APRIL 22	NIPPON MARU	APRIL 25
CHINA	APRIL 30	PERU	MAY 3
DORIC	MAY 8	COPTIC	MAY 10
NIPPON MARU	MAY 16	AMERICA MARU	MAY 20
PERU	MAY 24	PEKING	MAY 28
COPTIC	JUNE 1	GALIC	JUNE 7
AMERICA MARU	JUNE 11	HONGKONG MARU	JUNE 13
PEKING	JUNE 19	CHINA	JUNE 21
GALIC	JUNE 28	DORIC	JUNE 28
HONGKONG MARU	JULY 6	NIPPON MARU	JULY 8
		PERU	JULY 16
		COPTIC	JULY 23
		AMERICA MARU	AUG. 2
		PEKING	AUG. 11

For general information apply to P. M. S. S. Co.

H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS.

We Catch the Steamer.

An important fact in the saving of time is that of placing goods on the return steamer for the islands.

Smiths' Cash Store, at 25-27 Market street, San Francisco, claim to accomplish this desirable end for the benefit of their customers, and allow nothing to prevent.

Price lists for the asking.

Money to be Saved by Ordering

Greatest guarantee of quality and freshness of supplies forwarded. Careful packing to insure safe arrival.

SMITHS' CASH STORE, Nos. 25-27 Market St., San Francisco Cal., U.S.A.

Mrs. A. J. Lyon, who has been seriously ill during the past month, has recovered and is visiting at the home of Dr. W. L. Moore on Queen street.

MAY KEEP DREIER OFF THE BALLOT

Republicans Will Appeal to the Courts.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

REPUBLICANS will not permit the printing of the name of August Dreier on the official ballots for the Fourth district without the arbitration of the highest court of the Territory. This was decided upon last evening, after full discussion of the position taken by the Acting Governor of the Territory and the investigations of the attorneys for the committee.

The newest phase of the Fourth District controversy was that interjected yesterday by Secretary and Acting Governor Cooper. After consideration of the matter, consultation with attorneys and the receipt of the formal petition for information from the Home Rulers coming in between times, the chief executive arrived at the conclusion that he did not have any authority over a candidate provided that he was properly certified to the office. The position of the Secretary is broadly that he would have to receive the name of any person who may be nominated by a party, even if that nominee was an alien or a woman, if there were the necessary voters' signatures and dollars accompanying it.

As soon as this condition was made known to the chairman of the two committees, the Territorial and District, they consulted again with their attorney, Mr. A. G. M. Robertson, and received some assurances that they might hope for success in any fight over the knocking off of the printing on the ballot of the name of the Home Ruler. Mr. Robertson suggested that action be taken first before the Secretary, and that failing to change his mind, there be something done in the courts at once. This course was decided upon.

When the Fourth district committee met last evening Chairman Gear and Kennedy reported to the committee and others present. The former thought there should be no delay in inaugurating the fight and the latter, while of opinion that there might be some effect upon the general political position, in that the Home Rulers might take it that there was persecution of one of their candidates, submitted to the majority Lorrin Andrews said that if there was to be a fight it should be made at once, and the status of similar contests made plain. There was a vote taken and the two chairmen were authorized to get down to work immediately so that there might be an answer within a few days.

That it will take a hard fight is certain, for August Dreier has said that he will not permit the loss of the District through any fault of his, and the Republicans will make a hot campaign. In fact, the plans are already making which will engage the attention of every voter from this time to the eve of the election day. There will be two meetings a day. The first two this evening will be made a feature. They will be open air meetings. The first in point of interest is expected to be that at the corner of Queen and South streets, Kewalo. The chairman of that meeting, which will be held in the open air, will be Enoch Johnson. The speakers will be: William Olepau, Keohokili, Lorrin Andrews, Senator W. C. Achi, W. J. Coe and Hon. Jonah Kumale. The second meeting will be held at the lot opposite the Moana hotel, Waikiki. The meeting will be under the control of J. Manala Kanakua and the talkers are to be Daniel Kakaha, G. A. Davis, E. Towse, W. W. Harris and Hon. J. W. Kelki.

There will be noon meetings held at the docks each day, so that the longshoremen may be reached. There will be a general discussion of the interests of the Territory and stress will be laid upon the Home Rule mistakes. There will be one speaker who will devote his time to a denial of the charge that the Republican party wants to disfranchise the Hawaiians. W. C. King, of the Registration Committee is trying to secure the names of voters who have moved recently.

The Home Rulers are preparing to make a fight for the honor of the seat, and Chairman Kauila proposes to make number of speeches this week covering the district from Kakaako to Waikiki and Moiliili.

MYSTIC LODGE RECEIVES SWORD

Mystic Lodge No. 2, K. of P., last evening received a most valuable souvenir in the shape of a sword which has not only the intrinsic value of a dress sword of beauty and worth, but the extrinsic weight of peculiar associations of Hawaii, as well as of the Order. The sword reaches the lodge through Mr. Robert B. Booth, the gift coming from John A. Hassinger, Past Chancellor of the lodge, and one of the oldest Knights in the Islands.

The sword, which is practically of the shape of the Knight's side arms, with the straight handle, is a thing of remarkable beauty. The hilt is inlaid with pearl and bound with gold, while the scabbard is made entirely of the latter material. Many years ago the weapon was loaned to the lodge by Mr. Hassinger, and has been used by its officers in the initiation of many Knights. It was taken by the lodge to Waikiki fourteen years ago, when Aloha Lodge was instituted, and will make the journey soon again when the new temple is dedicated. The history of the sword is set forth in the following letter from Mr. Hassinger, which was read in lodge last evening:

Honolulu, March 31st.
Robert B. Booth, Honolulu.
Dear Sir and Brother Knight:—The sword which I now confide to you was presented to me by the retiring staff of his majesty, Kamehameha IV, in 1864, shortly after that king's death. The staff consisted of Majors Dominis, Spaulding and McKibben, and it was given me in token of pleasant associations with the old "Honolulu Rifles," of which Kamehameha IV was honorary colonel, and of which I had been for some years a lieutenant and latterly a captain.

I loaned the sword to Mystic Lodge No. 2, K. of P., during the earlier years of its work, and as the scabbard became somewhat dented during this use, the Knights had it put in the best possible repair before they returned it to me.

I have prized it, not so much for its intrinsic value as for its association with pleasant memories of the past. And I now ask that you will request Mystic Lodge to accept it as a slight token of my appreciation of the many acts of knightly courtesy I have received from them during the years gone by.

It may again be of service to the brethren in the ceremonies of the lodge, and as a symbol of knightly honor, I feel that I cannot leave it in better hands.

Who knows but that it may become the nucleus of a collection of relics in our lodge, which, if increasing as time rolls on by contributions from the brethren, may in after years be as highly valued by its membership as the trophies that adorned the Castle Halls of Fraternity in the old time.

Fraternally, in F. C. and B.

JOHN A. HASSINGER, F. C.

After the presentation of the sword and letter by Sir Knight Booth, Mystic Lodge accepted the gift and appointed a committee of three, composed of Messrs. Towse, Meyers and Moore, to draft a letter of appreciation and place it in the hands of Mr. Hassinger.

The expressions were that there will be a great attendance of the Knights at Waikiki when the celebration of the new temple dedication takes place, the middle of the month.

HOLD OUT FOR A HIGHER FIGURE

The Nahiku Sugar Company will not accept the offer of the Hana Plantation Company of \$4500 per year for the lease of its lands. At the meeting held Monday it was decided to let the whole matter go over for a week, J. F. Morgan holding out for \$6000, which offer he said had been made formerly by the Hana Plantation. The amended proposition will now be submitted to the Hana Plantation. The proposition of the Hana Plantation is embodied in the following terms:

"For a satisfactory lease, for a term of twenty-five years, from the Nahiku Sugar Company for all of their right, title and interest in the water of what are known as the Makapili, Hanawi and Kapaula streams in the district of Koolau, Maui, and of all the real estate, leaseholds and other interests in real estate of the Nahiku Sugar Company, we will pay an annual rental of four thousand five hundred dollars (\$4500) United States gold coin, payable semi-annually in advance, and all the taxes on the property leased and the governmental rental under the Nahiku Sugar Company's water license, and all rents payable on property at present under lease to the Nahiku Sugar Company, provided—

"First, that we make contracts with the Nahiku homesteaders for a right of way for the conduct of the water of these streams over their lands.

"Second, that the government puts up for sale, within six (6) months from this day, a lease for a term of twenty-one (21) years, but subject to the Nahiku Water License, of the tract of government land in the district of Koolau, Maui, lying above and adjoining the 'Nahiku Tract,' as shown on Public Lands Map No. 20, and extending from the line of lease No. 492 to the Hana Plantation Company, to the Puaka stream between the lands of Kapaula and Puaka, and provided further that we become the purchasers of said lease.

"The lease from the Nahiku Sugar Company to us to be executed immediately upon the conclusion of contracts as aforesaid with the homesteaders, and then placed in escrow to be delivered upon our acquiring the above indicated government lease.

"The Nahiku Sugar Company must produce the consent of the government to the lease."

Alexander & Baldwin agree to release the indebtedness amounting to \$31,414, on condition that the terms offered above are accepted by the Nahiku Sugar Company.

J. O. Cooke's statement of the financial status of the Nahiku Company was as follows:

Assessments paid including the fourth, \$143,743.
Assessable stock in the treasury, 22,041 shares.
Paid-up stock in the treasury, 3625 shares. The par value is \$20 a share.
Paid-up stock in circulation, 125 shares.
Assessable stock in circulation, 11,709 shares, representing the original issue of 27,500 shares.
Debt to Alexander & Baldwin on March 31, 1902, \$31,414 74.
11,709 shares at \$7 paid, representing a total of \$81,963.

RENJES WITHOUT ANY ALLEGIANCE

Unless he has taken steps which have not come to the hearing of his old friends here, Mr. H. Renjes, for many years in the firm of F. A. Schaefer & Company, who returned to Germany nearly three years ago, is a man without a country, with all the attendant difficulties of such political condition.

The fact was brought out recently by the development that August Dreier had gone before Judge Estee for the purpose of becoming an American citizen, and that he had explained this from the fact that Renjes had found some difficulties in Germany. The fact that Mr. Renjes was in plinkia was brought out in a letter to a friend here, some time ago. At that time Mr. Renjes said that he found that it would have been better for him if he had become an American citizen while here. He said further that he had applied to an American consul in Germany, but there existed no way in which he could secure an allegiance through such an official.

Mr. Renjes came to Hawaii nearly thirty years ago. He spent more than twenty-five years in this country, under Kingdom, Provisional Government

and Republic, finally leaving while the annexation was in the transition period, without having ever sworn allegiance to Germany. Yet even this would not have robbed him of his flag had he made a declaration before the consul of his country. But even that formally he neglected and down to the time of his departure he gave no thought to his political condition. He supposed he had a country, but it was not so, for just as the Organic Act made citizens of the United States all who had been citizens of Hawaii under any form of government, a law of his native land had withdrawn from him citizenship in that country.

Ten years is the limit of absence from the soil of Germany, either the home footing or that which is taken in the office of the consul, during which German citizenship may be preserved. There must be in case of continued absence of a citizen, a registration in the office of the consul where the citizen resides, which is equivalent to residence in a German possession.

All formalities being neglected in the case of Mr. Renjes, he found himself at the end a man without a flag, and so lamented the fact that he was not an American citizen after his years of residence away from his native land. However, the regaining of citizenship in Germany is much easier than its loss, and Mr. Renjes may return to his early allegiance when he wishes.

DAMON RETURNS FROM KONA

S. M. Damon returned yesterday morning in the Mauna Loa from Kona, Hawaii, where he has been for the past week on a pleasure and semi-business visit. He went over the Kona plantation and visited many of the coffee lands in the vicinity, and he speaks very highly of the condition of the latter. As to the Kona affair, Mr. Damon said:

"I don't think I know much about the plantation. I did not go there on business, but merely for pleasure, and I am sure I can't say anything about its condition. Of course you know that M. F. Scott has been appointed receiver. I presume that was a satisfactory arrangement."

"I understand that Mr. Scott furnished a bond ten of the residents of the district going upon it in the sum of \$5000 each. Among the signatures were those of John D. Paris, Mr. Linder, Mrs. Greenwell and John Maguire. The district is a good one and the coffee growing up there is something worth seeing. The growers are finding ready markets for their output and there are 17,000 bags of coffee now exported yearly from Kona."

Mr. Damon was quite reticent on matters pertaining in any way to Kona plantation. It is believed that he may step into the harness and finance the entire proposition, in which case it is understood that M. F. Scott would be willing to stand aside and permit Mr. Damon to be appointed receiver instead.

Under the receivership of M. F. Scott the mill has already begun grinding, and as soon as possible cane will be brought in so as to keep the wheels running steadily.

COURT NOTES.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

The Judiciary building is the quietest place in the city these days, and though all the judges are in attendance, little business is being transacted. Just at present the three Circuit Judges are busily engaged in superintending the arrangement of their chambers. Humphreys and Galbraith have been assigned to the old chambers of Justice Galbraith, and Robinson and Gear are to occupy the former chambers of Chief Justice Frear, while the remaining two justices will have their offices in the chambers of Justice Perry.

It is reported that there were some slight differences yesterday between the Department of Public Works and the Circuit Judges. The latter wanted finer furnishings, with carpets, rugs, couches and plush-bottomed, easy chairs, than the Department of Public Works was willing to supply, and it is said that the judges will order their own accoutrements in addition to the plain furnishings which formerly did good service. It appears to be another scheme to exhaust the judicial appropriation, so as to force, if possible, an extra session of the Legislature.

COURT NOTES.

C. J. Holt, guardian of Umlilili and Kailua, minors, filed his first annual account yesterday, showing receipts of \$173.25 and expenditures of \$34.50, leaving a cash balance of \$138.75.

In the matter of the estate of John Umi, deceased, receipts of \$472.55 are shown in the first annual account, with expenditures of \$71.30.

J. F. Kaehu, guardian of Luo Nae-huelua, a minor, reports no receipts but expenditures of \$15. The ward owns real estate at Waikiki.

A decree for defendant was filed yesterday in the case of Ellen McCully-Biggins vs. F. A. Schaefer et al. Suit has been brought by the Honolulu Stock Yards Co. vs. Union Express Co. for \$574.45, alleged to be due for work and materials furnished.

A general denial has been filed by H. E. Hendricks in the case of Ralston Iron Works vs. J. P. Mendonca et al. A petition has been filed asking the appointment of C. Lai Young as administrator of the estate of Akoi.

AMENDED CHARTER.

An amended charter of incorporation was filed yesterday by the Koloa Sugar Co. The original charter was granted September 18, 1878, and amended April 22, 1888. The charter is issued to A. S. Hartwell, W. O. Smith and John N. Wright. The capital stock of the corporation is given as \$500,000 with privilege of extension to \$2,000,000.

GOOD FOR RHEUMATISM

Last fall I was taken with a very severe attack of muscular rheumatism which caused me great pain and annoyance. After trying several prescriptions and rheumatic cures I decided to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, which I had seen advertised in the South Jerseyman. After two applications of this remedy I was much better, and after using one bottle, was completely cured. For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

MORTUARY STATISTICS Honolulu's Health Is Improving Again.

Mortuary statistics for the past six years show a gradual return of the good health of Honolulu as it was years ago. The increase in the number of deaths for the past five years is alarming when compared with the increase in population, but now the city is returning to its normal condition and a steady decrease in the death rate may be expected.

From 1895 to 1900 there was an increase of nearly eighty per cent in the death rate, but now the reaction has set in. In 1895 the deaths for the year, according to the statistics prepared for the Board of Health numbered 731, in 1896, 672, in 1897, 653; in 1898, 927; in 1899, 1154, and in 1900, 1290. This was the maximum in Honolulu, the death rate for the year approximating three per cent of the entire population. In 1901 there was a decrease in the number of deaths, the total reaching but 1125, while this year, the aggregate promises to fall far below that figure. During the six years for which the statistics have been compiled, April, October, November and December appear to have been the most unhealthy months, or at least the death rate was higher during those months than at any other time of the year.

Tuberculosis is still the most deadly disease in Hawaii, according to these reports, though there is shown considerable improvement within the past year. For March this year there was a total of 87 deaths from all causes, of which eighteen were due to consumption. During the same month last year there were twenty-six deaths due to consumption out of a total of 116 deaths. So fearful did the ravages of this disease become among the people of the city that the Board of Health issued a special circular some time ago in which the public was urged to take every precaution to prevent its spread. The circular was never distributed, however, though the rules of the Board of Health were given wide circulation in the public press, and the agitation at that time is in a measure probably responsible for the decrease in the disease.

The first three months of the present year show a remarkable decrease in the number of deaths due from tuberculosis, as well as to the total of each month.

Below is given a list, showing the number of deaths due to tuberculosis, and also the total number of deaths each month, so that the ratio may be readily seen.

	Tuber.	Total
1901.	Deaths.	Deaths.
January	16	112
February	17	116
March	18	116
April	11	91
May	19	94
June	14	104
July	12	94
August	15	100
September	13	99
October	9	66
November	12	74
December	10	90

1902.

	Tuber.	Total
Deaths.	Deaths.	Deaths.
January	1	74
February	1	74
March	1	87

The following table shows the number of deaths from all causes each month from the first day of January, 1895, up to the present time:

	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902
January	49	51	22	71	55	176	112	77
February	45	70	38	65	79	100	91	74
March	48	58	59	73	59	112	116	87
April	62	69	56	106	87	118	91	81
May	53	65	57	68	86	91	84	81
June	67	57	67	70	85	105	106	81
July	51	49	59	79	98	114	94	90
August	61	58	51	88	86	88	100	90
September	112	43	53	56	79	89	89	90
October	71	48	53	74	82	102	66	74
November	69	58	51	93	113	89	74	74
December	65	54	81	85	176	112	90	90
	731	672	658	927	1154	1290	1125	90

SCHOOL GIRLS.

School girls are proverbially pretty. Fact is, it's a pretty age—that time in a girl's life when she has all the beauties of womanhood without the later lines of care and worry.

But here and there even among school girls appear pale drawn faces—a dullness and lack of freshness which tells a plain story of thin blood.

Now this is not right. But Scott's Emulsion can make it right. Scott's Emulsion is what these pale girls need. Scott's Emulsion brings back the beauty to their faces because it is blood food.

Send for Free Sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, 409 Pearl St., N. Y.

Will Be in On Time.

The Kinau sailed for Hilo and way ports at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Her departure was delayed four hours in order to enable her to take some Japanese laborers on board who only passed quarantine yesterday afternoon. Despite her lateness of sailing she is expected to arrive here about 1 p. m. on Saturday as usual. Among her passengers were: A. B. Loebenstein, L. T. Kenake, F. B. McStocker, J. S. McCandless and L. R. Crook. The latter came from Maui two weeks ago to compete in the sprints at the Boys' Brigade field day. He had to return yesterday on account of pressure of business. Secretary H. E. Cooper was booked as a passenger on the Kinau, but postponed the trip for a week.

NO ONE KNOWS

The Weight of Another Man's Burden—Doan's Backache Kidney Pills in Honolulu.

You know if you have a burden to bear.

You know where you are taxed to bear it.

You know how much trouble it gives you.

But do you know how to shake it off?

The back bears more burdens than all the human organism.

It aches; it pains and is weak and lame.

Therefore, it's your fault if you don't come to the rescue.

Perhaps you don't know how. We would tell you, but you might doubt us.

We will let a Honolulu man do it.

then.

Mr. J. D. Conn, of this city,

is a carpenter by trade, and is employed at the Oahu railroad. "I was troubled," says Mr. Conn, "with an aching back. The attacks occurred periodically for years, and especially if I happened to catch cold. There were also other symptoms which plainly showed that my kidneys were out of order. A short time ago I heard about Doan's Backache Kidney Pills and the wonderful things they were doing. Proceeding, then, to Hollister & Co.'s drug store, I obtained some of these. Since taking these pills there is a great improvement in me. I always keep some of the pills on hand now so as to be provided for any contingency. I feel sure if anyone troubled as I was should give Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a fair trial they will not fail to be benefited by them."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50) or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER. IS WANTED TO CLEAR THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising.

For Scrofula, Eczema, Erysipelas, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples and Sores of all kinds, it is a never failing and permanent cure. It

Cures Old Sores.

Cures Sores on the Neck.

Cures Bony Legs.

Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scrofula.

Cures Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Clears the Blood from all impure matter. From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains.

It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES.

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 4

Visitors should be told that this is not our tourist weather. It is the time when we grow things to show tourists later on.

These rains will bring the artesian level to high-water mark and prepare the islands for any long dry period that may follow. The subterranean reservoirs must be swelling toward the lava by a considerable daily accretion from the surface.

There are signs that the Advertiser's expense will put a stop to the bric-a-brac policy of our spendthrift court, though the judicial desire to waste public funds still pleads for the appointment of a spendthrift guardian. We presume that Mr. Magoon would serve.

The health reports of this city are improving, a fact which speaks well for the sanitary vigilance of the Board of Health. If things can be kept clean our death rate is not likely to rise abnormally. It is dirt and filth that make the record showings for the city.

What earthly difference does it make who runs and who doesn't run in the special election? There is nothing to be gained in the fight, and much money and useful energy is to be lost. The whole thing may serve as an amusement comparable to chasing an antiseptic bag, but serious people hardly ever take their amusements in that way.

The anonymous people who write letters to the Bulletin abusing the Advertiser and the Bulletin prints in lieu of news seem to comprise about all the soreheads whose names have figured in an uncomplimentary way in these columns. One might have some respect even for them if they would sign their names to what they write and print, but they are as loath to do that as rabbits are to come out and fight. Courage, even of conviction, is a scarce article among the bodybodies who call themselves "Don Quixotes" and "Hawaiian Republicans" and "Old Subscribers" in the privacy of the Bulletin's columns.

It would not be surprising to find that sea water exists under the upper settlement. We presume that it occurs all along beneath the coasts of the world, particularly on Hawaii. The great mountains of which these islands are the peaks have caverns and funnels above water and why should they not have similar formations below the surface? That they do, and these passages are reasonably free of coral, would seem to follow the conceded fact that there are subterranean rivers flowing into the ocean. We are actually living on gigantic honeycombs, made so by volcanic activity, and we know that queerer things than the invasion of salt water are occurring under foot.

LEMONS FOR PROFIT.

If any one doubts that Oahu can raise good lemons let him call on H. J. Rhodes at his rural home in the Maunaloa valley, and receive a different impression. Mr. Rhodes has some trees planted three years ago at the age of one year, which now yield about nine dozen lemons per annum, plump, large-sized and juicy fruit, equal to the best imported stock in this market. If he had ten acres of such trees in bearing, Mr. Rhodes would not need anything better as a producer of household revenue.

At the current price of lemons one young tree should yield its owner \$2.50. In planting, the California rule is to set one tree to an acre, which would mean here a gross income of \$130 per acre, or \$1300 for a ten-acre tract. One hired man and a cultivator cares for such an acreage in Southern California and could probably do it here, if relieved, as he would be in the upper Maunaloa valley, of the cares of irrigation. It should be borne in mind that the income we speak of is from four year old trees. Every year thereafter the yield increases up to a point when, at about the age of twelve, a single specially favored tree may earn as much as has done in California, from \$50 to \$70. Mr. Garcelon of Riverside, Cal., used to clear \$1500 per acre from his citrus fruits.

One advantage of a lemon grove as a revenue producer is that the tree yields fruit ready for eating the year around. There are buds, green fruit and fruit ready to pick on the tree at the same time. These one man may keep up with the product of ten acres, never finding it necessary to employ a large amount of labor to gather the crop as is the case with producers of some other fruits. Nor is the market overloaded with lemons in one month and bare of them in another. The lemons are always moving. As a crop which may be cultivated and handled at a nominal expense, citrus fruits have no rival.

Of course citrus must be considered for lemons as a simple matter. The fruit, but this is a simple matter. The fruit when just beginning to turn is picked in a dark, cool place where the air circulates freely. It is not long before the fruit becomes marketable.

So much citrus acid is used in these islands that the trade in lemons is large. We are importing citrus fruits for home use alone in carload lots, and the acid in bulk is also a big item. It would be quite worth while to save the money sent away for such merchandise.

We do not care, of course, that Mr. Rhodes tests in the Maunaloa valley are conclusive. But so far as they have gone there are suggestions of a high degree of success. After three years more the results are what Mr. Rhodes, as an experienced and intelligent grower expects, we may look to see a large body in upper Maunaloa and in places of similar situation which may not only establish small farming on a new basis, but reduce hundreds of acres from wilderness and from the swamp acreage which has served to surround Honolulu with an unhealthy marsh.

Nothing so became Bishop Willis' official life in Hawaii as his manner of leaving it. He said no more and no less than was warrantable, sped no Parthian arrows, and retired from the post he had so long held, with a dignity and gentleness which had in it a touch of the pathetic. And so the Anglican Bishopric in Hawaii closed forever.

The future is to be worked out under American auspices, though in no narrow American spirit. One of the first acts to be hoped for in the new Bishop, is a just decision as to the status of two English clergymen, Rev. Alexander Mackintosh and Rev. John Usborne, whom Bishop Willis forced to the wall for no fault of theirs. The one minister built up the Second Congregation into the largest Episcopal body here and had, perhaps, more part in making the cathedral possible, than any other man in his long orders. His license to preach was taken from him as a means of forcing his congregation to join that of Bishop Willis, and finally the congregation itself, for its loyalty to Mr. Mackintosh, was debarré from public worship in the church home which its money and efforts had, in large degree, established. As a purely secular paper, not interested in the church affairs further than to see the Episcopal body and all other religious organizations prosper, the Advertiser hopes that one of the earliest acts of the new Bishop will be to reinstate Mr. Mackintosh and his congregation in their place of worship if the move can be lawfully made. Nothing would do more to make the new organization of the church respected in this community.

Mr. Usborne's case is one which is also important for fair play. Because he and the others who acquired the St. Clement's chapel property felt doubt as to the wisdom of transferring it to the control of a Bishop who might, as his followers threatened, refuse to accept the rule of the American Church and use the property as a stronghold against the jurisdiction which St. Clement's desired and expected to come under, Mr. Usborne, whom Bishop Willis had previously appointed Rector of Honolulu, was formally read out of the diocese as a schismatic. To call him and his congregation back, to lead them to the open door, and to fully recognize the Christian work they have been and are doing, is a service which the religious people of Honolulu, identified with any branch of the Protestant faith, hope that the new Bishop will find it a privilege to confer. And the sooner these things are done, the better.

For justice, good my Lord. All places temples and all seasons, summer.

ELECTRIC STORMS.

Honolulu had, within the last few days, some experience with electric storms, and though the lightning was frequent and perturbing it added no fatalities to the six or seven hundred cases per year which make up the death record from such causes in the United States. Scientists say that during thunder storms there is much less danger in the city than in the country. The network of wires—telephone, telegraph and electric light—and the metal in roofs, structural work and the like, relieve the electric tension and so far dissipate the energy and divide the source of the electric fluid as to make damaging strokes in the city exceedingly rare. Honolulu had such an experience a few days ago. In the midst of the earlier equinoctial downpour a bolt descended on the town; but it was caught by the overhead wires and the only result was to temporarily disable their service. Nobody was hurt and no building was set on fire.

Professor Henry of the United States Weather Bureau, has lately tabulated useful statistics in regard to lightning and its ravages which will be of interest to Honolulu at this time. He divides the territorial mainland area of the United States, for statistical purposes, into four so-called lightning belts, within whose respective limits the proportionate extent of damage varies noticeably. The one in which the maximum death rate prevails, an average of a little more than five persons to 10,000 square miles, is bounded by Illinois, the Lakes, the New England coast and Kentucky and West Virginia. In the area in which are included most of the lake region, North-east and Western Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina and South Carolina, the rate is a trifle lower, ranging from three to five to each 10,000 square miles. The third belt, in which greater immunity is enjoyed, includes Maine and the territory north and west of St. Paul and that in a sweep southward embracing between Denver and Memphis and including Galveston and the State of Florida. The fourth is the lightning belt as a destructive agent is scarcely considered, the record showing the fatal strokes average less than one to each 10,000 square miles. The statistical showing upon which Professor Henry's figures and conclusions are based covers the period between 1890 and the present. From this it appears that the country's annual death loss through lightning averages between 700 and 800. Within the limits of a single State most of the deaths in the five-year period from 1896 to 1900 occurred in Pennsylvania, where lightning killed 14. Ohio's fatality record for the same time was 13, Indiana's 12, New York's 12 and that of Illinois the same. Taking 1900 as a sample year, July may be considered the most dangerous month. Its lightning deaths numbered 262. In March there were 2; in April, 24; in May, 102; in June, 28; in August, 165; in September, 11; in October, 17; and in November 1. Of the persons who were killed, 251 suffered the fatal stroke in the open, 131 in houses, 57 under trees and 56 in barns.

In the country comparative safety used to be found in properly-adjusted lightning rods, but so many swindlers took to the business that the use of these agencies has fallen off. Barbed wire fences commonly put up on farms, have measurably taken their places. The cause of so much mortality in the open among farming people probably has to do with the habit of field work when caught in a thunder storm, of going to the barn, carrying their tools, axes or other metallic implements which they had been using.

STEAM FROM BELOW.

The production of cheap motive power to which the attention of this city has lately been called, is employing the minds of scientific men all over the world, and the realization that the smaller fraction of the unharnessed energy of the earth would if brought under duress, be of incalculable benefit to mankind. Science chafes under the spectacle of ocean movements, realizing that if held in control, they would soon turn a million wheels of manufacture. So far, however, experiments with wave-motors have been nearly futile, and interest in them is now divided with plans to tap the heat which rises

to a point not far below the surface of the earth and by turning it into steam, produce a permanent motive power as cheap in its cost, and far more generally available than natural gas.

The British Association for the Advancement of Science is now carrying on experiments with the commercial uses of the earth's internal heat, commenting upon which Professor William Hallock of Columbia says the idea is wholly feasible. For every foot of penetration into the earth's surface there is a regular rise of temperature; and it is only a matter of going deep enough to reach the boiling point of water. At the 2600 foot level of the Comstock mine the heat is 145 degrees Fahrenheit, and in a deep well near Pittsburgh, Pa., it is 129 degrees. At a depth of 12,000 feet a heat of 240 degrees, sufficient for commercial use, could be depended upon.

"It is not," declares this authority, "a question of getting steam, that being simple, but a question of getting steam in sufficient quantities. Hot water is even now drawn from a deep well and used to heat a dwelling house near Boise City, Idaho, and when we pumped out water which had leaked into the deep well near Pittsburgh, it was so hot I could not hold my hand in it. But while the Pittsburgh well is capable of heating water, if its depth were sufficient to turn that water to steam it would require many hours of waiting, which would rob it of all commercial value. In other words, there would not be the slightest difficulty in obtaining steam from the earth's interior, because that involves merely a little extra labor in boring down into a very hot area, and it is as easy commercially to bore 12,000 feet as to bore 6000; but in order to give the steam commercial value a method must be provided for dropping the water to the heat area, allowing it time to heat, and yet having it return to the surface as steam without for a moment interrupting the flow."

This method Professor Hallock thinks he has discovered. He would bore two 12,000 foot holes about fifty feet apart; and this being done he would lower heavy charges of dynamite to the bottom of each and explode them with a view of opening a connection between the bores and providing a cavernous space where water would be quickly heated. "The water," says the Professor, "poured down one hole would circulate through all the cracks and crevices, the temperature of which would be over 240 degrees, and in its passage would be heated and turned to steam, which would pass through the second hole to the earth's surface. The pressure of such column of steam would be enormous; for aside from the initial velocity of the steam the descending column of water would exert a pressure of at least 5000 pounds to the square inch, which would drive up through the second hole everything movable. The problem is, therefore, a mechanical one and the chief difficulty would be in connecting the holes at the bottom. This accomplished, the water heater would operate itself and a source of power be established that would surpass anything now in use."

The figure which Professor Hallock sets for the experiment is only \$50,000, a sum which seems much too small. Even at double or treble that total, money would be well spent upon the development of a plan that, if successful, would give to the manufacturer anywhere and everywhere advantages as special as those which have long been enjoyed by the owners of permanent water power and gas wells, and thus, in a widely material way, reduce the cost of living.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's daily)

The annual meeting of the Y. M. C. A. is scheduled for next Monday evening.

The rainfall at Laukaha, Nuuanu valley, for the month of March, was 42.25 inches, the record fall.

Suburban residents are complaining about cattle and bread wagons cutting up the sidewalks during the rainy season.

A heavy rainfall in Manoa valley yesterday morning filled almost to overflowing the ditches which run through Waikiki.

The Fort street circuit street lights failed to materialize last night, practically leaving the business district in darkness.

The Globe Navigation Company's steamer Tampico sailed for Eleale, Makaweli and Kahului at 4:30 yesterday afternoon.

Jacob Hardy was yesterday appointed by Acting Governor Cooper as a Commissioner of Boundaries for the Fifth Judicial Circuit.

According to reports received by F. A. Schaefer from Hamakua, Hawaii, the rainfall from March 1 to March 19 was, at Honokaa Mill, 45.75 inches; at Kukuhaele, 46.25 inches.

Mrs. S. B. Rose was seriously injured Saturday evening by being run over by a surrey in which were two ladies and two gentlemen. Mrs. Rose sustained a fracture of two ribs.

Thirteen frames of steel and wood for bridges will be shipped to Hawaii today from the Department of Public Works. The bridges are to be used to replace those washed out by the recent storms on the big island.

Acting Governor Cooper intends to go to Hilo on the next trip to the Kilauea to investigate land matters on Hawaii. There are quite a number of homestead applications which have been held up until a personal inspection can be made.

Contractor Fred Harrison yesterday resumed work on the addition to the buildings of the Honolulu Brewery, as the arrival of the iron will enable the work to be pushed to completion. The building will be three stories high and will have concrete floors.

Captain Berger is preparing an estimate of expenses for a trip of the band to Maui. If the trip is not too costly the band will leave here April 15th for Lahaina and give a concert en route to Waikuku, where it will play for the opening of the Knights of Pythias hall.

Jared Smith, president of the Farmers' Institute is arranging for another institute, to be held a week from Saturday at the Wahiawa farm. On April 15th he leaves for Hilo and will inaugurate a second institute among the farmers of that county. Interesting programs are being arranged for the meetings.

Prince and Princess Kawanakoa entertained yesterday evening at a dinner given at the Hawaiian Hotel. The dinner was served on the Hawaiian, the decorations being quite elaborate. The guests were Col. and Mrs. Samuel Parker, Mr. and Mrs. Hunt, Miss Campbell, Miss Christine and Mrs. E. R. McLanahan and Mr. Cunha.

The fact that the new cable of the telephone company, which was stretched out King street has been working badly, has caused no end of trouble

and the superintendent yesterday located the pulleys. It was found that a part in front of the Kawaiaho seminary, where the cable had cracked, the cable was stripped and will be thoroughly repaired.

On Wednesday of next week the Pacific Tennis Club will compete in a special club tournament for the Alexander cup, recently presented to the club. The entries are restricted to members of the Pacific Tennis Club, and the probabilities are that about a score of players will make an endeavor to secure the trophy. The regular tournament for the championship of the Islands opens in May.

High Sheriff Brown was notified yesterday of what was supposed to have been a murder at Kau, Hawaii. A native named Kaimana is the alleged victim, and according to the letter, had been killed by administering a slow poison, through the medium of opium, to the use of which he was addicted. The deceased was a witness in the Wong Kui murder case, and to this the authorities at Kau attribute his sudden unexplainable death. The stomach of the man has been placed in the hands of Prof. Shorey for chemical analysis.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The Engineers' Club, recently organized, has secured quarters in the Y. M. C. A. building.

Bishop Gulstan of the Catholic church leaves on Tuesday next for Kauai on a three weeks' pastoral visit.

The Shriner's picnic for Saturday has been postponed on account of the uncertainty of the weather. Due notice will be given later.

The annual meeting of the Hawaiian Engineering and Construction Company was held yesterday and officers elected for the ensuing year.

Hotel street, between Punchbowl and Likelike streets, is being widened, the fences on the mauka side having been set back to agree with the new sidewalk lines.

Very impressive Easter services were held at Lahaina last Sunday. The music at the Church of the Holy Innocents was excellent. A new organ has been placed in the Japanese Methodist church there.

Invitations have been issued by Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Parker for a reception in honor of Prince and Princess Kawanakoa and Miss Alice Campbell on Thursday evening, April 10, at the old Campbell residence on Emma street.

Bishop Willis announces in the last number of the Forty volume of the Diocesan Magazine that his connection with that publication has ceased. In an open letter to the sugar men on the subject of Sunday rest for their hired hands, he states that he will leave the Islands.

On Friday evening occurs the at home of the Kiloheana Art League, with the anticipated talk by Mr. Vickery. The following names are those of the ladies who will preside at the tea tables: Mrs. Weaver, Mrs. Helen Kelley, Mrs. P. H. Dodge, Mrs. A. F. Judd and Mrs. A. B. Wood.

The schooner Kaukaeoili sailed for Lawai gulch, Kauai, yesterday, with a load of lumber to be used in repairing the damaged bridges in that part of the island. Loads of lumber have recently been taken to Hamakua and Kauai for bridge repairing purposes, by all of the outgoing island steamers.

The entire debt of \$5000 which rested upon St. Augustine chapel at Waikiki has been wiped out and the church starts off with a credit of \$100. Father Valentini, who was instrumental in having the pretty chapel constructed, desires to express his thanks to all who contributed to the fund for its erection.

Attorney General Dole, who is a member of the Molokai investigating committee, says that there is no truth in the recently published report that Kalaupapa was being undermined by the sea. The committee went over the settlement very thoroughly and not the slightest indication was found of any underhanded work of the ocean there.

Superintendent Waldron of the Boys' Brigade announced his resignation to take effect on May 31. This has been accepted. Mr. Waldron desires to carry out his original plans to work in the ministry, and also enter the lecture field, in both of which he believes himself to be well qualified. His present plans are to return to Massachusetts and there complete his preparations for pastoral work.

The Master Builders' Association will turn over the new exchange feature to members of that body. While there are some twenty-five members of the association, there are seventy in the exchange. The Master Plumbers' Association will give up its rooms soon and its furniture will go to the exchange. The members of the exchange will meet April 10th at 1 p. m. to elect officers.

CRITICISM OF COURT.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 16.—The editor and proprietor of the San Juan News, H. A. Bird, has been acquitted in the Areobio district court of the charge of criminally libeling the San Juan district court. The prosecutor asked for two months' imprisonment.

Last autumn the San Juan court violated an injunction order of the United States court and refused the venue in an ejectment suit brought against Americans. The News used the term "high-handed action" in criticizing the refusal. This offended the dignity of the native judges who, under the Spanish law, were not used to press criticism. The judges instituted the libel suit and also brought other suits on the ground of further criticism. The latter, which are still pending, will probably be dismissed in view of Mr. Bird's acquittal today.

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For Coughs and Colds in Children.

I have not the slightest hesitancy in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to all who are suffering from coughs and colds," says Charles M. Cramer, Esq., a well known watch maker, of Colombo, Ceylon. "It has been some two years since the City Dispensary first called my attention to this valuable medicine, and I have repeatedly used it and it has always been beneficial. It is especially effective for children and seldom takes more than one bottle to cure them of hoarseness. I have persuaded many to try this valuable medicine, and they are all as well pleased as myself over the results." For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

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It depends on an acid condition of the blood, which affects the muscles and joints, causes inflammation and pain, and results from defective digestion and a torpid action of the liver, kidneys and skin. Sciatica, lumbago and stiff neck are forms of it.

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Neutralize the acidity of the blood perfect digestion and excretion and radically and permanently cure rheumatism.

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IN COURT OF APPEALS

Liquor Law Test Is Carried Further.

The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals is to be asked to pass upon the legality of primo beer licenses. An appeal was decided upon yesterday from Judge Estee's decision in the case of Macfarlane et al. vs. W. H. Wright, Treasurer, and the formal application will be presented to the court this morning. A direct appeal is taken from the decree, no motion for a new trial having been made. The Honolulu Brewery is the real party defendant in the case, and the appeal is being taken at the instance of that corporation, and not of the Territory of Hawaii, which appears as the nominal defendant.

This is the case wherein Judge Estee declared invalid the primo beer licenses issued by Treasurer Wright, on the ground that there was an unjust discrimination against outside beer firms. The Hawaiian law allows the Treasurer to issue licenses for \$250 per annum to vendors of home brewed beer, while the regular liquor license is \$1000 a year. The suit was brought at the instance of the mainland breweries.

An injunction was granted restraining the further issuance of licenses but the saloons are still operating under the old licenses, which do not expire for some months. The papers will probably be signed by Judge Estee today, and the appeal goes to San Francisco on the next steamer.

OTHER FEDERAL COURT MATTERS.

Judge Estee yesterday morning set for hearing, on April 25th, the case of George B. McClellan vs. Dr. L. E. Coffey. The libel of the "William Howe" will come up in the United States court this morning. This is the \$10,000 damage suit by two sailors of the boat, who claim to have contracted scurvy by reason of poor food on the voyage from Mauritius to Honolulu.

MAGDOON IN PILIKIA AGAIN.

Alfred Magdoon is again in trouble. Suit was filed by him yesterday to terminate the lease held by two Chinese upon his Miller street property. Magdoon claims that the lease with the Chinese, which provides for a rental of \$100 per annum, was meant to read that amount monthly, and now the tenants refuse to pay the sum demanded. The case has already been in the District Court, where Judge Dickey decided against Magdoon. It appeared from the trial that the lease was drawn by Magdoon himself, and that he is responsible for the clause he now complains of. The Chinese constructed the buildings upon the land and claim that it was for that reason Magdoon made the rental at such a low figure. The petition is in substance as follows:

That said J. Alfred Magdoon was, upon the 6th day of July, 1901, seized and possessed of certain lands and premises situated between Punchbowl and Miller streets, in Honolulu, described in Royal Patent 1617, Award 433, with the building and improvements thereon, which lands, buildings and improvements were of the value of \$15,000 and upwards.

That on said last mentioned day said J. Alfred Magdoon executed to and with defendants a lease of said premises for the term of thirty years, beginning with the first day of August, 1901, in which lease said Emmeline Magdoon joined for the purpose of binding her dower right in said premises.

That the rental agreed to be paid for said premises was \$100 per month for the first two years, \$150 per month for the next succeeding four years, and \$250 per month for the remainder of the term, i. e., twenty-four years; said rental to be paid in advance on the first day of each and every month at the office of said J. Alfred Magdoon, in Honolulu, in gold coin of the United States, without deduction of any description for improvements or changes of any kind.

That by and on account of a clerical error the words "per month" were omitted in two places, so that the clause actually reads as follows: "Yielding and paying therefor rent at the rate of one hundred dollars (\$100) for the first two years, one hundred and fifty dollars (\$150) for the next succeeding four years and two hundred and fifty dollars (\$250) per month for the remainder of the term, viz., twenty-four years."

Whereas, in fact it was the intention of the parties, plaintiffs and defendants, to have inserted the words "per month" in each of said places, and that the omission of the same permits a construction of said lease, which makes the rental of said premises \$50 per year for the first two years and \$75.00 per year for the next succeeding four years.

That the defendants have refused to pay the rent of said premises since the first day of November, 1901, and there is now due, owing and unpaid under said lease, the sum of \$510, and defendants fraudulently, and with intent to cheat plaintiff, deny any rent is now due plaintiff under said lease, and that the contrary, claim that they have paid said rent, i. e., \$100 for the first two years.

In addition to these allegations the bill further alleges that the defendants have violated the agreements of the lease, by failing to adequately have the buildings protected by fire insurance, and the plaintiffs ask that the corrections be made in the lease, and that the lease be declared terminated by reason of the failure to get the fire insurance as agreed.

CHINESE SOCIETY TROUBLES.

A writ quo warranto was issued by Judge Gear yesterday afternoon, at the instance of Wong Wai and the officers of the Chinese Society, elected by the Council's party, to compel C. K. Al, the Rev. Wong president of the society, to turn over the books of the corporation to them. The plaintiffs allege that C. K. Al and the remaining officers have usurped their positions and that "each and all of said defendants unlawfully and wrongfully are exercising the pow-

ers and the duties of the rightfully and duly elected officers of said society, your petitioners, and that said defendants are in possession of the books and appurtenances of said officers without the consent of your petitioners."

The writ of quo warranto, signed by Judge Gear yesterday, commands the defendants to appear before him at 10 o'clock in the morning of April 10th, to show by what authority they are now acting as officers of the said United Chinese Society.

THE BERTLEMAN WILL.

The Supreme Court is asked to construe the will of the late Christian Bertleman under an agreed submission without action made yesterday. The property in controversy is on Kaula, under lease to the Kilauea Sugar Co., for \$5000 a year. F. C. Bertleman and H. G. Bertleman, the sons, claim two-thirds of the estate, while on the other hand, it is claimed they are entitled to but two-ninths. Mrs. Harry Mossman, Mrs. Wm. Smith, Mrs. Wilbur Hall and Mrs. Andrew Bannister claim they are entitled to four-ninths, while the remaining three-ninths, it is admitted, goes to the widow, Mrs. Susan Kahili. The will provides that \$2000 a year be paid to the widow during her lifetime, the remaining \$4000 per year income from the lease going to the children. Each of the legatees are given one property on condition that it be not sold outside the family. When the twenty-five years' lease with the Kilauea Sugar Co. expires, the sons are given a right to take possession of the land upon payment of \$5000 to each of the remaining children. Under this clause they claim the two-thirds interest. Because of this submission to the Supreme Court, the case of F. C. Bertleman vs. F. M. Brooks is discontinued.

COURT NOTES.

Application was made yesterday for the appointment of a guardian for the minor children of James R. Holt, deceased. The estate is represented as valued at \$50,000, of which the yearly income is \$3500.

Default and judgment was entered for plaintiff yesterday in the case of Bishop & Co., vs. H. L. Evans et al; debt.

S. K. Ke-ne yesterday filed his final accounts in the matter of the estate of Wm. Charles Markham. His total receipts amount to \$1679.48, and his expenditures were \$147.31.

HOME RULERS TAKING TIME

Home Rulers are so confident of success that they will not make any campaign at all, until they have found surely that the name of their candidate is on the official ballot, and also until they have heard all the arguments to be advanced by the Republicans. The meeting of the executive committee last evening was a large one and the discussion as to the work to be done was thorough, though it was not productive of decisive plans.

There was about a quorum present when the work was taken up, but as the very first thing to be done was the passage of a resolution placing the management of the campaign in the hands of the central committee, the executive body had little to do but talk over the general methods which are expected to carry the day for the party. The consensus was that little dependence should be placed upon the effect of open air meetings. There will be certain meetings held, but there has not yet been arranged a program for these.

In the stead of such gatherings the committee has decided that the entire district shall be canvassed for the purpose of bringing out a poll of voters, and as well persuading those of the Home Rulers who are thought to be faltering in their party allegiance. The executive committee has divided the city for the purpose of canvassing, and the men who are polling the voters are also placing before them the points which have been decided upon by the leaders, as those which will be to the party the greatest number of voters.

The most important point which is being urged by the Home Rulers is that the developments of the past show the necessity for the Hawaiians to get together. The agents of the central body of the party have been pressing this point and are working with it upon all those who are susceptible of such influence.

While there has been much talk of a great meeting of the Home Rulers at the Fish Market on Saturday afternoon, Prince Cupid said last evening that nothing definite had been decided upon, and that nothing would be fixed before today. It is likely that there will be several meetings tomorrow and Monday and Tuesday evenings.

GREAT MEETING FOR SATURDAY

The Republicans are as hard at work in the fight for the carrying of the Fourth district now as they can be, there being a degree of activity shown in every branch, except, perhaps, that of the citizens who are usually expected to furnish the sinews for the campaign.

The only committee which seems to be backward in its work is the finance body, the members of which are reporting hard work to discover business men who are anxious to make heavy contributions. Plans for the carrying on of the fight are being altered in the light of these facts, and while there was an estimate at the first of the week that it would take from \$1200 to \$1500 to make the contest it is now said that all the necessary expenses may be cared for if \$250 is assured.

The committee which is making the poll of the district is hard at work and many of its agents are already making canvases of the various precincts of the district, for the purpose of absolutely locating every vote and knowing just how great is the strength of the party. The chairman of the committee, W. C. King, is receiving much encouragement in the work, and the progress is fairly satisfactory to him.

There will be two meetings held this evening, though the places have not as yet been decided. It is expected that one will be in the vicinity of the car barns on Beretania street in Punahoa, and the other in the Makiki district. The greatest turnout of the campaign is expected for Saturday evening. The large meeting of that evening will be

FIRST POLICE CALL SENT OVER GAMEWELL SYSTEM

POLICE alarm box No. 13 of the new Gamewell system has the honor of being the first one to be used for sending in a call to the station house for assistance. The call was sent in at 9:47 o'clock last night by Mounted Patrolman L. G. Matland, and the man who conferred this novel honor upon the box with the unlucky number was Harry Nelson, a seaman, who was arrested for disturbing the peace and wearing the first two lines of one of his songs were:

"The Honolulu police are all right,
When they sleep upon their beats."

Box 13 is located at the corner of Fort and Queen streets. Mr. Van Gelsen, who has assisted in installing the police alarm system, was at the box with the police officers, instructing them in the code when the unlucky fellow hove in sight. His conduct was sufficient to cause his arrest and Matland was given the opportunity to send in the first call. The telegraph dial was set for the call "Wagon" and without any trouble at all, the Morse alphabet was read easily by Station Clerk Jack Kakiela and the wagon sent as per request.

When the weather clears up the entire system of fifty boxes will be declared ready for operation, and the police officers, foot and mounted, will be instructed to make use of them, according to police regulations. This will necessitate every officer on duty outside to open the box on his beat every half hour and report to headquarters. The time, his name, and other items reported, will be jotted down on the huge printed sheets on the receiving clerk's desk. As the calls will be coming in every two minutes the receiving clerk will be a busy man all day long. The beats have been arranged as follows for reporting through the medium of the boxes:

BEATS—FOOT POLICE.

- No. 1. Queen street: Nuuanu to Punchbowl.
- No. 2. Nuuanu ave.: King to Beretania.
- No. 3. Hotel street: Nuuanu to Ala-ke.
- No. 4. Esplanade: Inter-Island wharf to Fish Market.
- No. 5. Fort street: Beretania to Queen.
- No. 6. King street: Kekaulike to Ala-ke.
- No. 7. Beretania Ave.: Nuuanu to Richards.
- No. 8. King street: Depot to Liliha.
- No. 9. Kakaako: Queen and south to Huastec and Cook.

BEATS—MOUNTED PATROL.

- No. 1. King street: Kawaiahae church to Make Island.

at Emma Square. There will be a band in attendance and the speakers will be both Hawaiian and English. They will be also Republicans, Home Rulers and Democrats recently converted, and mahi-mahi, men who though they cannot vote will talk of the conditions in the old States.

Plans are being arranged for great meetings on Monday and Tuesday evenings, and there seems no reason why there should not be even greater gatherings at the close of the contest than there have been yet.

MONEY MUST COME WITH APPLICATION

The executive council, at a meeting yesterday, decided upon a new rule in regard to the issuance of liquor licenses. Hereafter all applications for permits will have to be accompanied by a certified check for the amount of the fee, to be returned in case the license is refused. The action is taken because of a report that the licenses are being resold after being obtained. The applications of Ed Smith and Tom McTigue are being held up until this rule can be complied with. A dealer's license was granted to Barnard at Lapaehoe.

The application of the Pepeekeo Sugar Co. for lease of land adjoining the plantation was favorably acted upon, and Supt. Boyd instructed to advertise for sale a five years' lease at public auction.

An application from T. H. Davies & Co. for the exchange of land between the Honolulu Iron Works and the Territory was denied, the council deciding that under the recent ruling of the Interior Department such action would be illegal.

PLENTY OF CASH IN THE TREASURY

The Auditor's report for the month of March shows cash in the treasury of \$400,153.91, as against \$315,170 a year ago. The receipts for the month were but \$55,422, as against \$103,580 a year ago. The expenditures were, however, but \$194,046, as against \$208,956 in March, 1901. The session of the Legislature is responsible for the additional expense of a year ago. In all departments but one or two the expenditures this year were somewhat less than those of 1901. The Department of Public Works spent over \$130,000 more during March of 1902 than of a year ago, the Judiciary Department about \$1500 more, Fire Department about the same amount in excess of last year, and the Bureau of Health about \$1500 more than a year ago.

Vessels Due.

The following vessels may be expected to arrive at any time now. German ship Paul Ienbergh, 144 days from Bremen; American schooner Alumna, 58 days from Newcastle; American ship Louisiana, 57 days from Newcastle; American bark Hayden Brown, 56 days from Newcastle; American bark Pacificus, 48 days from Newcastle; American ship George Curtis, 11 days from San Francisco; American ship Dirigo, 68 days from Hongkong; The American schooner F. E. Sander is 54 days out from Nitra Port; The British ship Yola, 52 days from Liverpool; and the American schooner Aloha, 16 days from Port Gamble.

No. 3. Punchbowl and Pauoa road to Pumping station, Beretania st. to McCully street.

No. 5. Kapalama: Depot to Tramway station.

On these beats are three men in the forenoon and afternoon, and at night three more beats are added.

No. 2. Waikiki: Pauoa to Makee Island.

No. 4. Beretania street: Alapai to McCully.

No. 6. Nuuanu ave.: River and Kukul to Tramway terminus.

Keys for citizens' use will be left in houses nearest to police boxes and can be obtained from the holders by any one needing them. These will give a call to the nearest house and a bicycle police officer will respond. The following cards are being studied by the police officers:

STREET BOXES—CALLS.

- F. Wagon — Bicycle Police.
- F. Wagon — (Repeated) Fast Wagon.
- S. Wagon — Slow Wagon.
- S. Wagon — (Repeated) Relief.
- Ambulance — Ambulance.
- Ambulance — (Repeated) Riot.
- Telephone — Telephone.
- (1) — Detective.
- (2) — Reports.

PRIVATE BOXES—CALLS.

- Police.
- Telephone.
- Fire.
- Test.

ANSWERS.

- One answer back signal—O. K.
- Two answer back signals—Telephone.
- Three answer back signals—Repeat the call.
- Four answer back signals—Go to the nearest box and telephone.
- Five answer back signals—Go to nearest private telephone and talk.
- Six answer back signals—Report to police station.

STABLE CALLS.

- 1 Bell—Driver to receiving station desk.
- 2 Bells—Officer in charge of watch to receiving station desk.
- 3 Bells—Sounded after the stable gong.
- 4 Bells—Sounded after the stable gong.
- 5 Bells—Repeated after the stable gong, denotes ambulance.
- 1 Stroke of gong denotes harness horses and await orders.
- 2 Strokes of gong denotes go to Judiciary building for prisoners.
- 5 blasts of fire whistle repeated four times—General alarm.

Upon the sounding of "General Alarm," every officer on duty and off duty will go to the nearest box with all speed possible, open the box, take the telephone and give his name and number of box, and receive instructions.

BUSY DAY FOR INTER-ISLAND CO.

The Walaleale arrived from Kukuhae about noon yesterday, bringing 3488 bags of sugar. Purser Stiel reported 500 bags of Kukuhae and \$500 bags of Honokaa sugar ready. Last Tuesday, for the first time in a month, good weather prevailed along the Hamakua coast. The Walaleale passed the Kilauea off Kohala. Several whales were noticed spouting in the Molokai channel on the trip home.

The James Makee from Anahola got in at 5 a. m. yesterday. J. W. Cilse and son were passengers on her. The Makee's cargo, consisted of 2600 bags of sugar. Purser Lungan reported the following sugar ready for shipment on Kaula:

K. S. M. G. 4000, V. K. 100, W. 400, Mak. 650, G. and L. 2250; McB., 12,000, K. P. 3500; L. P. 832; H. M. 302, K. S. Co., 7000. Total, 20,544 bags.

The Ke Au Hou was weatherbound at Hanamaulu on April 1, and when last heard of was discharging freight at Kilauea. The ship Emily F. Whitney and the schooner Rosamond were to have sailed from Makawell and Elele yesterday for San Francisco. The former had 32,588 bags of sugar aboard and the latter 28,694 bags. The steamer Tampico was discharging coal at Makawell.

The steamer Kauai from Hanamaulu arrived at 4 45 a. m. yesterday, with 3683 bags of sugar on board. She reported the Ke Au Hou at Anahola discharging lumber. The W. G. Hall left Koloa for Elele.

MANY WHALES ARE REPORTED

During the last month a large number of whales has been observed and reported from various points along the coasts of the Islands of the group. The first school seen was off Lahaina, where the leviathans disported themselves for a week or so.

Last Wednesday week, just as the Hongkong Maru was sailing, a large whale was seen to come to the surface right in the anchorage grounds off the harbor mouth, and its appearance was witnessed and commented on by several Honolulu people, who were near by in a launch.

The officers of the steamer Walaleale, which arrived yesterday morning, reported having seen large numbers of whales sporting in the Molokai channel. On Wednesday night and last night the Japanese fishermen who pass the hours of darkness off the mouth of the harbor, engaged in line fishing had a series of scares which, from all accounts, will last them a long time according to the stories of the hardy anglers, a school of whales chose the vicinity of the fleet of sampans for a play ground, and all night long caused consternation among the Japanese fishermen by their unwieldy frolics.

The whales which have recently been seen are the sperm and right whales, and are probably on their annual migration from the region south of the equator to extreme northern latitudes. They are more usually a sight of Hawaii than Oahu at this season of the year, and their presence along the coast of this island is probably due to the stormy weather, which has been prevailing elsewhere.

During the month of April the whaling fleet musters in San Francisco and

sets out in quest of the great mammals. Last advices from the Coast were to the effect that a number of whales were within the Golden Gate, and most of the fleet have probably started on their long hunt ere this, and some of the vessels are likely to be sighted off these islands before very long.

The Se-wall's Cargo.

The ship Edward Sewall, now in port, will take 5400 tons of sugar to New York direct. She will inaugurate a new movement of sugar from Hawaii and in future much of the sugar which has heretofore been sent to New York via San Francisco, will be sent around the Horn. It is thought that at least 30,000 tons will be shipped in this manner by Castle & Cooke, Brewer & Company, Alexander & Baldwin and other sugar factors. The innovation will, it is said, cut the cost of transportation considerably.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Toma & Co.'s tobacco store was robbed for a second time Wednesday night and a quantity of tobacco and cigars were stolen.

The Honolulu Iron Works has been awarded the contract for furnishing the piping to be used in the construction of the waterworks at Lahaina. Superintendent Boyd and Marston Campbell were visitors in Kewalo yesterday inspecting the preliminary work for the construction of the new drain.

At the conclusion of the sessions today, the public schools will remain closed until Monday morning, April 14, being the regular Easter vacation of one week.

The regular monthly meeting of the Kamehameha Alumni will take place at 7:30 o'clock this evening at the club rooms. All members are requested to attend.

A patent medicine social was given last night by the Young People's Society of Central Union Church in the church parlors. The monthly business meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society was held also.

Mr. Thomas McGiffin of Pearl City has just completed the contract for whitewashing the basement of the new Hackfeld building. He uses the compressed air machines and can therefore take large contracts at very low rates.

The Hawaiian singers who went to Buffalo in the spring of last year are again in San Francisco, having recently returned from a successful trip to Southern California. They are expected to return to Honolulu in a few weeks.

Jas. Steiner has displayed in the show window of the Island Curio store, on Hotel street, a large terra cotta pipe section which is literally covered with foreign postage stamps. Mr. Steiner has a very large collection of stamps and spent many patient hours in arranging this article of bric-a-brac.

The tug Kaena towed the new Pearl Harbor dredger into the harbor yesterday morning for repairs, her friction wheel having broken. The accident happened on Wednesday night. The Honolulu Iron Works will supply a new wheel and the dredger will probably be in shape to resume operations in the course of a week.

The case of L. C. Ables vs. C. J. Falk et al. was argued and submitted to Judge Gear yesterday. For a time it looked as if the case would fall through, because of the fact that Geo. R. Carter had been named as trustee for Falk in the petition, when in fact the Hawaiian Trust Co. is the trustee. Davis was finally given leave to amend by Judge Gear, and by agreement the arguments were made. The case hinges on the question of the priority of the lien of members upon a seat in the Stock Exchange. The defendants claim that the seat is not property and could not be given as security for a loan. The court took the matter under advisement.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, April 3, 1902.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val	Bid	Ask
MERCANTILE				
C. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100		400
N. S. Sacks Dry Goods Co., Ltd.	60,000	100		50
L. E. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	50		
SUGAR				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	24	24
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100		270
Haw. Tom & Sug. Co.	2,312,750	100		
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	20		750
Honolulu	750,000	100		122 1/2
Honokaa	2,000,000	100		11
Haiku	500,000	100		
Kahuku	500,000	20	21	21
Kihikihi Plant. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	30		11 1/2
Kipahulu	750,000	100		10
Koloa	3,500,000	100		100
McBryde Sug. Co. Ltd.	1,500,000	20	5 1/2	6
Oahu Sugar Co.	1,500,000	100		92 1/2
Ookala	500,000	20		9
Olas Sugar Co. As.	812,000	20		5 1/2
Olas Fagid Co.	2,500,000	20	12	12 1/2
Olas Fagid Co.	2,500,000	20		12 1/2
Panabau Sugar Plantation Co.	5,000,000	100		
Pacific	500,000	100		
Pineapple	750,000	100		17 1/2
Pepeekeo	750,000	100		80
Pioneer	2,750,000	100		
Waialua Agr. Co.	2,500,000	100		60
Waialua	750,000	100		34 1/2
Waipahoehoe	250,000	200		
Waimea	125,000	100		
STEAMSHIP CO'S				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100		100
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	97 1/2	
MISCELLANEOUS				
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	250,000	100		100
Mutual Tel. Co.	50,000	20		10 1/2
O. R. & L. Co.	2,000,000	100		50
BONDS				
Haw. Govt 5 p c	1,000,000			100
Hilo R. R. Co 6 p c				100
H. R. T. & L. Co.				100
H. R. T. & L. Co.				100
Ewa P. R. Co.				100
O. R. & L. Co.				100
Oahu P. R. Co.				100
Waialua Ag. Co 6 p c				100

SALES.

Morning Session—Fifty Olas, paid up, \$13.
Afternoon Session—Twenty Ewa, \$24.
Between Boards—Thirty-four Oahu, \$28, 10 Ookala, \$5, 25 Olas, paid up, \$12.

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I can save you money if you want any whitewashing done. Use the latest compressed air machines. For prices and particulars address: THOMAS M

BISHOP WILLIS RELINQUISHES HIS DIOCESE TO BISHOP NICHOLS

BEFORE a congregation which filled St. Andrew's Cathedral almost to the limit of its seating capacity, in the presence of men and women who have for a period beyond his prelate supported the church here, Bishop Alfred Willis laid down the weight of the see of Honolulu and Bishop William Ford Nichols, as representative of the senior Bishop of the Episcopal Church in America, assumed the duties of the missionary district. It was a ceremony full of interest and novelty, marked with a pathetic coloring as well as one of gladness, witnessed alike by those who have stood with the retiring Bishop and against him, and closing with a celebration of the most sacred rites of the church, by the new dignitary.

Long before the hour for service the main body of the Cathedral was filled almost to its limit of seating capacity. The audience was a testimonial of the interest felt in the church, for it was made up of men and women who had seldom met before in a service. While in a front pew sat British Commissioner Hoare and across from him Governor Cleghorn, not yards away were churchmen whose visit here is but a passing one, but who, drawn by the unique feature of the transfer, came to worship with a people united by the new order.

Throughout the entire service there was not a note which could be taken as indicative of any past which must be evoked in reference. There was a most touching eulogy for the retiring official, a tactful reference to the future work of the church and an eloquent reference to the significance of the efforts of the royalty of years far past, to hear the word which was deeded them. There could be found nothing in either address which was out of harmony with a perfectly Christian spirit in the events of the day, and to its close all the men connected with the main ceremonial were drawn together as if by a common impulse, that of the glorification of the church and its cause.

The processional showed as well the interest felt by the clergy in the event. While there were seated in the body of the church with the members of their flocks the Rev. Alexander Mackintosh and the Rev. John Osborne, there was a full attendance of the clergy of the Islands seated within the choir. The vested choir was very full in its representation, and following it into the benches were the Rev. V. H. Kitchat, the Rev. Mr. Ault, the Rev. Dr. Weymouth, the Rev. Dr. Jenner of England, and the Rev. Kong Yin Tet. They were followed by Bishop Nichols and Bishop Willis, the latter being seated nearest to the altar, within the chancel rail.

The service was a full choral one, the prayers being chanted by the Rev. Canon Ault, while the Rev. Dr. Jenner read the lessons. The usual service being completed, Bishop Willis approached the front of the sanctuary and read his formal surrender of jurisdiction. He paused only when he called upon the diocesan registrar, Edmund Stiles, to read his letter to Bishop Clarke, setting forth the work of the synod and asking approval, the letter approving the acts of the synod, the resignation of the Bishop and the acceptance of that resignation by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The address was delivered with emphasis, in part to the congregation and the final clauses to the Bishop representing the authority, his voice showing no trace of the emotions which must have shaken him until, after the handing over the documents, he turned to the congregation and pronounced his final relinquishment of authority there was a conspicuous breaking in its tones. Bishop Willis said:

BISHOP WILLIS' ADDRESS.

Dear Beloved.—The purpose for which we are assembled here in the presence of God is for the transference to the American branch of the Anglican communion of spiritual jurisdiction in the area of the Hawaiian Islands, first committed by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury to my predecessor, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Staley, in 1862, when Honolulu was made the seat

of a Bishop of the Anglican communion. The steps already taken toward the transfer of jurisdiction are as follows: 1. In November, 1899, the Hawaiian Islands having been incorporated as territory of the United States of America, the Diocesan Synod of the Anglican Church in Hawaii passed a resolution pledging itself to take whatever steps might be necessary for bringing the church in Hawaii into union with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America on conditions stated in its resolution.

2. In October, 1901, an arrangement was entered into between myself and the House of Bishops, assembled in General Convention in San Francisco, which devolved upon that House the Episcopal oversight of the church in these Islands on and after April 1, 1902, at which date it was resolved that the Hawaiian Islands should be constituted a Missionary District, for which a Bishop should be consecrated as soon as practicable, effect to be previously given by our Diocesan Synod to the resolution passed in November, 1899.

3. In order to give effect to that resolution of 1899, our Diocesan Synod in December of last year passed two resolutions, by the one adopting the changes in the formularies of the Church of England that were made by the American Church in 1783, and by the other expressing the desire of this church to be received as a Missionary District of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America; and promising allegiance to the canons of the said church; and further instructing the incorporated board of trustees to apply for approval by the civil authority of the necessary amendments in the charter of incorporation.

4. Pursuant to the aforementioned resolution an amended charter was applied for by the trustees and granted by the Treasurer of the Territory, with the approval of the Governor, on the 15th day of January, 1902. By virtue of this charter the corporation heretofore known as the trustees of the Anglican Church in Hawaii is now styled "The Protestant Episcopal Church in the Hawaiian Islands," holding all its property, to be administered in accordance with the constitution, canons, rules and regulations of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

5. On February 24, 1902, in reply to a letter addressed to the Presiding Bishop of the Church in the United States, with which I forwarded a copy of the official journal of the proceedings of our Diocesan Synod in December, 1901, a letter was received from the Most Reverend Prelate expressing the full approval of the action taken by the Synod.

6. In pursuance of the arrangement already referred to, as entered into with the House of Bishops in October last, effect having been given to the resolution of November, 1899, and the Diocesan Synod having adjourned, I tendered my resignation of this See to the Archbishop of Canterbury, which has been accepted by His Grace, that acceptance, together with the letter of resignation, being duly deposited and registered in the office of His Grace's Vicar General, as will appear by the certificate of the Principal Registrar of the Province of Canterbury, which will now be read by our Diocesan Registrar, after he has first read the letter from the Presiding Bishop.

After the reading the Bishop continued: The Presiding Bishop, being unable as you have heard to be present in person, is represented by the Rt. Rev. William F. Nichols, D. D., Bishop of California, who will now present his commission to be read by the Registrar.

Bishop Nichols' commission having been read, the Bishop said:

My Right Reverend Brother.—I hand to you certified copies of the Presiding Bishop's approval of the action taken by the Synod of the Diocese in bringing the church in the Hawaiian Islands into union with the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, and of the acceptance by the Archbishop of Canterbury of my resignation of this See.

I also hand you a list of the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Hawaiian Islands, which I do hereby become the Missionary

Ceremonies Which Mark the Transfer of the Jurisdiction of the Episcopal Church in Hawaii.

Honolulu, to which is added a list of the lay readers holding my license.

I hand also a statement of the real estate owned by the corporation of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Hawaiian Islands. Advancing to the front of the sanctuary, he said in conclusion: "I now declare that the See of Honolulu is vacant, and all jurisdiction within the area of the Hawaiian Islands heretofore exercised by the authority of the Archbishop of Canterbury now absolutely ceases and determines by virtue of the instrument under His Grace's hand dated Jan. 31, 1902."

When he had finished Bishop Nichols, who had called upon the diocesan registrar to read the commission from the Presiding Bishop Thomas March Clarke, under which he appeared to take the authority, and act until the making of other arrangements, took over the jurisdiction, speaking as follows:

BISHOP NICHOLS' ADDRESS.

My Right Reverend and Dear Brother: In accordance with the resolutions of the House of Bishops and the terms of the commission with which I have been empowered by the Presiding Bishop, as already duly presented here, and acting in his behalf and his substitute, quod hoc, I do formally, under God, receive at your hands the transfer of the jurisdiction and the property from the Diocese of Honolulu to the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America and to a Missionary District of the same constituted this first day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and two, by the act of the said House of Bishops and to be known as the Missionary District of Honolulu of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America.

And further, being instructed by the Presiding Bishop as aforesaid, I do this day hereby assume authority and jurisdiction as Bishop in charge assigned to the Missionary District of Honolulu now created, "until such time as a Bishop shall have been elected and consecrated for said Missionary District of Honolulu, or other arrangement shall have been made by the Senior Bishop of the Church." And pursuant to my instructions as Bishop assigned I shall on this day of the erection of the Missionary District of Honolulu take steps looking to the due canonical organization of the convocation of the said District, and to all other requirements for the full organization of the Missionary District of Honolulu as provided in Article VII, Sec. 2 of the Constitution, and Title I, Canon 19, Sec. vi, of the Digest of the canons of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America.

In fulfilling the duty and accepting the charge this day laid upon me it is fitting that this unique ceremony to the unprecedented character of which in the Anglican Communion you have already on other occasions called attention, should have some of its features emphasized. Though in the providence of God the House of Bishops is to assemble in full session here in this time with the purpose of electing a Bishop for this See, the Presiding Bishop was unwilling that an event of so much interest should pass without having his representative present to express his sense of the dignity of the event, and the warm welcome of the American Church people to their brethren of the clergy and laity in these Islands. And if that representative has had such an estimate of the responsibility committed to him that he could not have undertaken it without firm reliance upon the guidance of God, the Holy Ghost, and upon the co-operation of all here, it has been with a realization also of the privilege it is to meet the clergy and people of the new Missionary District and to convey to them as I do today the cheery Godspeed of the whole American Church, which, like

the Nation, is in these days of bewildering extension, quickening at the very question, Who is sufficient for these things?

But it would be singularly superficial not to note the tinge of tenderness which must inevitably mark this sad ceremony. Such a turning point could not occur without deep sentiment and sentiment modulated into a minor key. I am thinking, my dear brother, of what it means to you to surrender the ties of an episcopate of thirty years, covering a whole generation. I have no right to do more than barely refer to it, perhaps it is too sacred to you for public mention on your part. But others will wish me not to fail to take note of it. Though so many years your junior in the Episcopate, perhaps the fact that I am one of your own order in the ministry enables me to know as few can know who have not experienced its isolation and its burdens, its comforts and its peculiarities, how real a part of the Dulce periculum sequelum are those ties of confirmation and ordination, and the like that grow up around any extended Episcopate.

It so happens that those of our American Church who have had to do with the Diocese of Honolulu have all had far beyond the average length of years in the Episcopate. The first Bishop of California, who acted jointly at the beginning with the Church of England in calling attention to the need of work here, rounded nearly two score years as a Bishop. The first Bishop of Minnesota, Bishop Whipple, who was once invited to this See, had an Episcopate of forty years and the present Presiding Bishop is now in the forty-eighth year of his Episcopate. And Bishop Kip, the American Bishop associated with the initiation of the work here, was a college classmate of Bishop Clark, who now, as Presiding Bishop initiates the new chapter of the history of the See. Their Episcopates have been nearly contemporary with the forty years of the Anglican period of the See, three-fourths of which your own Episcopate has covered, and the address made to you by the last Synod of the Anglican Church in Hawaii has dealt more felicitously and intelligently than I could hope to do upon some of the noteworthy acts of your last three out of four full decades of the existence of the See.

It would be strange, too, if to some the substitution of the American for the English prayer book some weeks since made, had not its appreciable wrench of old and tried associations, and its many mutations are slight, and as you have pointed out in effecting the necessary adaptation of the church charter, in no way change "any essential point of doctrine, discipline or worship," still from constant use even terms of expression become so habitual that any variation from them as the service goes on perhaps gives a sense of deprivation which it will take a little time to overcome. I only mention it here to express consideration for it under all the circumstances of the transfer, and to state the experience of many who have told me that while they first noted it on coming to California from England, they found the strangeness soon wore off and indeed in many cases they learned especially to like the American book. It is my hope while in Honolulu to have the opportunity in some lectures to point out the principal points of revision in the American prayer book and the reasons for them.

And this leads to another, I could almost call it touch of pathos, in our function of the day. As the other day I stood before that heroic statue of Kamehameha I, I could read into its pose a beckoning. Without at all knowing the intent of the artist, I could imagine a race beckoning to a race, an eighteenth century to a twentieth century, a statesman-warrior for the teacher of the true God, of which Vancouver had nobly told him. But the teacher did not come.

If that beckoning had been answered in 1794, who can tell what the Book of Common Prayer, what your own rendering of hymns into that native tongue, might have meant to the Hawaiian people in 1902? What it might have meant to the swarming generations of that people since 1794 swept from the earth?

I do not forget the high associations of our work in these Islands with that royal name and with the royalty of the Hawaiian race; the benefactions to this cathedral foundation; the translating the Book of Common Prayer into the native language by Kamehameha IV, revised by yourself; the successful beckoning of that same monarch which brought Bishop Staley and the mission here, the laying of the corner stone of this cathedral church by Kamehameha V; the memorials and living personalities here of other names of high authority and lineage. Much less do I forget the noble and blessed work of devoted servants of Christ of other Christian bodies for many years in these Islands with their rich results: past and present. For all this we may thank God, but the much beckoning of the statue as we today pass this jurisdiction of this church from one to another branch of our great race stands out before me almost as an arraignment of our common Christianity, for its lost opportunities of the eighteenth century—an arraignment which, as we face the future, should make us think not so much with shame, which is profitable, but with the Islands of the sea, with a spear, beckoning to the captain of our salvation with a cross, Kamehameha I did beckon to Vancouver, as with a tremor throughout our whole communion and Christianity to be up and doing to lose no twentieth century opportunities for the spread of the Kingdom of Christ and the winning of souls He died to save.

The gift of this seal and this spirit is nothing less than the gift of God. The united fronting for it is more from within than from without. We go to God's altar presently to find there as their trust source the gift of zeal and the secret of Oneness. It is a happy incident that the very vessels we use in the Holy Communion are the provision of an American communicant, the memorial of a holy American priest, Dr. James De Koven. That communion of the altar was before, and is above, and will far outlast all annexations and all earthly changes. There is no transfer of jurisdiction in that Chief Bishopric of souls in Jesus Christ, the same yesterday today and forever. These lines of dioceses and districts must be; these civil and ecclesiastical re-adjustments must come from time to time, but all the histories of nations between the upper room of the eucharist's institution and this altar, and all this map-making since, never change features or flags in the one fellowship of the one Blessed Sacrament. From it let us go away this morning lifted up to a higher plane of prayer and of action, "That we may continue in that holy fellowship and do all such good work as he has prepared for us to walk in."

When Bishop Nichols concluded his address, delivered in most part directly to Bishop Willis, he returned to the throne placed side by side, to find that the retiring prelate had vacated that nearest to the altar, which was thus reserved for him, and the silent acknowledgment of the new order caused some little feeling, especially on the part of Dr. Kitchat, who was for a moment overcome with emotion, and could not continue the service until he had withdrawn.

After the usual service, Bishop Nichols celebrated the Holy Communion almost the entire congregation communicating. Bishop Nichols was assisted by Bishop Willis, Canon Ault, acting as epistolar. After the benediction the congregation quickly dispersed, there

being little mood apparent to continue in exchange of comment upon the events of the morning.

After the clergy had returned to the robing room Bishop Nichols asked that a lot of men retire. He then told the representatives of the clergy that he wanted them to recognize him as their Bishop and to come to him for advice and consultation. Later in the day Bishop Willis tendered to Bishop Nichols a reception at his home on Bates street, where the new official of the church met all the officers of the congregation of the cathedral.

Bishop Nichols will hold office hours from 10 to 12 o'clock on Thursday and Friday of this week at his office in the headquarters of the depot quartermaster, United States Army, on the Drill-shed grounds. Next week and thereafter the Bishop will be in his office during the same hours on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. He will meet all who wish to see him there.

On Tuesday evening of next week the ladies of the Second Congregation and St. Clements Guild will give a public reception to Bishop Nichols, for all church folk, at the Hawaiian hotel. The parlors and the Walkid lanais will be used, the hotel being placed at the disposition of the ladies by Col. George Macfarlane. There will be a band in attendance and everything will be in characteristic Hawaiian style.

HOLTS MUST GO TO THE COURTS

Nothing but the law seems in sight for the Wahiawa Sugar Company, as the meeting of the corporation held yesterday at the office of the legal representatives of the Holt interests was fruitless of settlement. There was a fairly well attended meeting of the stockholders and the discussion of the affairs of the corporation was quite heated.

The representatives present in person or by attorney were John D. Holt, Sr., John Emmeluth, Dr. Nichols and William M. Cunningham. The former, through Attorneys Andrews, Peters & Andrade, urged the surrender of the leases on the lands of the company, which had been secured from the former. The point was made that the rentals had not been paid and that there was a debt of taxes on the lands which must be met, while there seemed no chance that the prosecution of the corporation was to be carried on at this time.

To this course some of the stockholders objected. John Emmeluth was agreeable to such a course, as it seemed impossible to carry on the plans for the working of the plantation. The others urged that the stockholders should hold on to the lands for a time to see if something would turn up. The result was that the meeting adjourned without the accomplishment of anything in the peaceful settlement of the affairs of the corporation.

This leaves the estate, as the owners of the land under lease, with a chance for a law suit. The attorneys say there is no way in which they may hope to secure control of the land without such suit, and this course will be followed if there is no other course taken by the plantation company very soon. It was further stated that there were against the lands three years' taxes, which must be met by the owners of the land and this coupled with the failure of revenues from the holdings, would make the losses of the Holts quite considerable. The fact that there seems to be no development in sight makes it further necessary for the owners, according to the attorneys, to take steps for the recovery of their land that they may have opportunity to place it in shape to earn them a return.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs will give no further consideration to Schley-Sampson bills and resolutions.

HAWAII'S EPISCOPATE.



Right Rev. Bishop Staley, the first incumbent of the Hawaiian Episcopate.



Right Rev. Bishop Nichols, who accepted the transfer of church jurisdiction.



Right Rev. Bishop Willis, the retiring Anglican incumbent.

WHARF AND WAVE.

ARRIVED.

Tuesday, April 1.
 Stmr. Noeau, Greene, from Kukulhaele, Waipio, Honokaa and Kaanapali at 5 a. m., with 3773 bags sugar, 7 packages sundries.
 Stmr. Mauna Loa, Simerson, from Lahaina, Maialaea, Kona and Kapa, at 6 a. m.
 Am bktn. M. Winkelman, Guttorin, 58 days from Newcastle, at 10 a. m.
 Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Koolau ports, at 8 p. m.
 Schooner supposed to be Aluma, Larson, 56 days from Newcastle, outside last night.
 Stmr. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai, at 11 p. m.

Wednesday, April 2.
 Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, from Koolau, Elele, Makaweli, Waimea and Kealahou, at 4 a. m., with 3200 bags sugar, 33 pkgs. sundries.
 Am. schr. Nokomis, Hansen, 23 days from Oyster Bay, at 11 a. m.

Thursday, April 3.
 Schr. Kawallani, Moses, from Koolau ports, at 9 a. m.
 Stmr. James Makee, Tullett, from Anahola and Hanamaulu, at 5 a. m. with 2600 bags sugar.
 Stmr. Kauai, W. Thompson, from Hanamaulu and Nawiliwili, at 4:45 a. m., with 3683 bags sugar.
 Tug Kaena, from Pearl Harbor, towing dredger Pearl Harbor, at 10 a. m.
 Schr. Ada, Nelson, from Koolau ports, Am. brig Consuelo, Jacobsen, 18 days from Eureka, at 6 p. m.

DEPARTED.

Tuesday, April 1.
 S. S. Tampico, Reed, for Elele and Makaweli, at 4 p. m.
 Schr. Kauikaouli, Hana, for Koolau, Kauai.
 Schr. Moi Wahine, for Paaulo, at 4 p. m.
 Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at 4 p. m.
 Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Koolau ports, at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. Nihau, Thompson, for Koolau, Elele and Hanapepe, at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.
 Am. sp. Mary L. Cushing, McNeill, for Port Townsend, in ballast.

Wednesday, April 2.
 Stmr. Noeu, Greene, for Kaanapali, Lahaina, Honokaa and Kukulhaele, at 5 p. m.
 Schr. Charles Levi Woodbury, Harris, for Hilo.
 Schr. Kauikaouli, Mana, for Lawai Gulch, Kauai.
 Schr. Lady, Mokl, for Hanalei.
 Schr. Moi Wahine, for Paaulo, at 3 p. m.
 Stmr. Lehua, Napala, for Maui and Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.
 Schr. Malolo, Kay, for Hanalei and Kailihwai.
 Bark S. N. Castle, Nilsen, for San Francisco, with sugar.

Thursday, April 3.
 S. S. Oregonian, Cart, for New York via Kahului, at 9 p. m.
 Schr. Charles Levi Woodbury, Harris, for Hilo, at 8:15 a. m.
 Schr. Moi Wahine, for Paaulo, at 9:30 a. m.
 Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Elele, Hanapepe, Makaweli and Waimea, at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. Helene, Nicholson, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.
 Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Oahu ports, at 6:30 a. m.

LUMBER TO MEND HAMAKUA BRIDGES

The Noeau, which called for Honokaa yesterday afternoon, took about 25,000 feet of lumber, to be used in repairing the damaged bridges along the Hamakua coast, which suffered during the recent storms. Included in the shipment were some braces and portions of bridge work which were put together here.

There is no direct road communication between Hilo and Hamakua, and the use of vehicles is out of the question. The only way that the trip can be made is on horseback and by following a circuitous route. Thirteen bridges are said to have been washed away between Honokaa and Laupahoehoe. The Noeau's lumber, which is intended for Neini gulch, will be discharged at Honokaa landing.

One hundred thousand feet of lumber has probably been sent from the Hilo mills to the Hamakua district.

EIGHT DAYS OF UNBROKEN RAIN

The Island schooners Ada and Kawallani, which arrived yesterday morning from Koolau and Koolau ports respectively, both brought news of damage done by heavy rains.

The weather at Hanalei has been very bad lately and on account of a steady downpour the Ada waited five days to load 800 bags of rice. As the rain did not let up by Tuesday evening the schooner left without a load. It had been raining steadily for eight days at Hanalei and was still raining when the Ada left. Much damage is said to have been done to the young rice by the river overflowing its banks. The rice fields at Kailihwai and Waialeale also suffered considerably by the flood. A Japanese rice mill at the latter place being totally wrecked.

The Kawallani brought 300 bags of rice from Kaalapa, the work of loading being greatly hindered by heavy showers. The stream near Kaalapa, swollen by the rains, descended to the sea with the force of a mountain torrent and carried away the bridge of the government road leading to the rice mill.

Mikahala In.

The steamer Mikahala arrived from Koolau yesterday with some passengers and 3200 bags of sugar for H. Waterhouse & Co. The James Makee was at Kapaun discharging freight and the Ke Au Hou was lying weatherbound at Hanamaulu. The Kaula was at Nawiliwili discharging coal. Purser Flint reported that the bark W. B. Flint arrived at Makaweli, eleven days from San Francisco on Sunday. The ship Emily F. Whitney had completed loading at Makaweli, having 51,000 bags of sugar on board, and will probably sail for San Francisco today. The schooner Rosemond at Elele had 1500 bags of sugar aboard, and was to have sailed for the Coast yesterday. Wet weather continues on Kaula.

MUST WAIT FOR TITLE
No Pearl Harbor Estimates Yet Complete.

All talk about how much money is to be spent in the development of the plans of the United States Government for the improvement of Pearl Harbor station, is mere guess work, for none of the estimates made by Admiral Merry, upon orders from his superiors, have gone forward, nor will they be sent to Washington for some time, according to the present outlook. The latest information from the Navy Department is that neither the Secretary nor any heads of department will take up the matter of Pearl Harbor until the United States Government has secured a clear title to the lands.

Owing to the fact that the Bishop Estate has now perfected an appeal to the Circuit Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, the force upon the preparation of plans for the various buildings is not being overworked. The profile and contour maps are not yet completed and will not be for some time, while the various designs for the buildings, the shops, the residences and the roads and tracks, are being kept back, as there is no reason for their being rushed, when there is no chance for their consideration at Washington. The delays in the courts may even yet block the work, so that it will be past the time for the drafting of the naval appropriation bill, which in turn will mean that any development of the project would be held back until another session of Congress, or perhaps until another long session, which will convene December 2d, 1902.

The plans for the two drydocks, the machine and foundry shops, the mills and the residences are ready for submission. There has been added to these a plan for a coal plant which, it is believed, will be the very best of its kind in the establishment of the Navy. This will be due to the time put upon it by Admiral Merry, and the many advantages which have been at his disposal in the consideration of the subject. In the designing of the new works for Guam, Admiral Merry has had to meet the question of a suitable coal plant. There he decided that it would be wise only to construct a 20,000 ton plant, and here by the addition of another system of bunkers the capacity of the plant will be 40,000 tons.

In the report of Admiral Merry it was stated that this plant which he has decided upon, comprised a system of hoists and towers, which will permit the handling of a large cargo in record time. There is embraced in it a railway, with cars moved by a cable rope, which is operated by the same machinery which moves the elevators, whereby the coal, once taken into the elevated bunkers, may be let out from chutes with valves, right into the cars, which in turn may be delivered at the port of the ship to be coaled. Owing to the fact that there is not a ship which could be coaled direct from the chutes, this plan is used.

But all these methods for the handling of supplies, and the buildings which may be used for the purpose of the naval station, are in the air, owing to the fact that none of them will pass the recommended stage until every claim against the property which it is proposed shall be included in the reservation has been settled, and the title to the land is in the Government.

Must Not Sell.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Negotiations for the transfer of the White Star line to the Morgan-Griscom-Baker interests have been interrupted by the British Government. There has been no sale of the company, as reported, but the English Admiralty, having learned that the Morgan syndicate had made such an offering for the control of the line as financially to hypnotize the Isman-Imrie-Harland and Wolf-Pirie-Bibb interests, which practically manage the shares of the company, has called a halt.

Aside from the yearly stipend under the postal act the English Government pays an immense sum each year under the subvention act to the White Star line for the right to use as auxiliary cruisers during times of war the company's steamers Oceanic, Celtic, Majestic and Teutonic. How large this sum is may be judged from the fact that the British Government has had the Britannic of the company's service under charter since the outbreak of the South African war, and this vessel has earned sufficient to pay for her original cost twice over.

The reason for the interference with the sale of the company is that the Government is unwilling to part with the right to call upon the services of the ships in the present condition of international affairs.

The Morgan people would like to get control of a first-class line like the White Star to float its Leyland line bonds and stock, but it is asserted on good authority that a still greater deal is on the tapis and affects the Pacific instead of the Atlantic trade. This authority has "inside" letters to support the statement that the Harriman-Morgan-Hill interests in the Pacific have compelled the company which controls the White Star line, to enter into a joint agreement for the control of the California-China and Australian trades.

HER SON'S LIFE SAVED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC, CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.

A neighbor ran in with a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy when my son was suffering with severe cramps and was given up as beyond hope by my regular physician, who stands high in his profession. After administering three doses of it, my son regained consciousness and recovered entirely within twenty-four hours," says Mrs. Mary Taylor, of Mt. Crawford, Va., U. S. A. This remedy is for sale by all dealers and druggists. Remson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.
 Safeguards the food against alkali.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

COURT NOTES.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

The estate of Antonio Rosa was set out six thousand dollars if the order presented by the attorneys of James Hoare, Junior, be allowed by Judge Humphreys. Rosa was the guardian of the property of Hoare and at his death his accounts were found to be so tangled as to be almost impossible of unraveling. J. F. Colburn, as executor of the estate of Rosa, made his report recently and it has been accepted as final.

The master, Lyle A. Dickey, is to be allowed a fee of \$250.
 The estate of Antonio Rosa is to be charged with \$5,522.23, as shown by the final accounts. Interest is to be charged on uninvested principal amounting to \$238.04, and for uncollected rents, \$2790.54 is to be charged, making a total of \$10,511.81, which the Rosa estate is charged with. Of the account of \$4999.33 charged to James Hoare, Jr., a bill for lumber and penalty added to water rates amounting to \$311.15 is disallowed. Further charges of \$178.31 are also disallowed. The sum of \$38.25 for penalty on taxes is disallowed, and \$135 allowance to ward is also disallowed. The sum of \$370.46 for commission by J. F. Colburn is charged to the Rosa estate. Of the total credits for disbursements, by the Rosa estate in the sum of \$9240.03, the sum of 7048.85 is allowed. The Rosa estate is therefore surcharged in the sum of \$3562.95, as of November 10, 1892, with interest at 9 per cent, to Nov. 15, 1898, amounting to \$1717.65, and at 6 per cent from that date to January 30, 1902, amounting to \$825.41, making a total of \$5103.01, which the Rosa estate must pay to James Hoare, if Judge Humphreys signs the decree, which is now to be presented.

THE MACFARLANE WILL.
 The last will and testament of the late E. C. Macfarlane was filed for probate yesterday, with a petition for the appointment of G. W. Macfarlane, H. W. Macfarlane, F. W. Macfarlane and Mrs. Florence I. Macfarlane nee Ballinger, as executors.

The personal property is valued at \$35,000, and is made up as follows: 325 shares of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel Co., Ltd.; 100 shares of Macfarlane & Co., Ltd.; one-third interest in Hawaiian Hotel Annex at Waikiki and one third interest in the Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Co.

The will is dated January 10th, 1902, and was made just prior to Mr. Macfarlane's marriage to Miss Florence Ballinger, who is named as decedent's fiancée in the will. The will was signed by Mason C. W. Gilbert and M. Lishman as witnesses.

In the first paragraph of the will the executors as given above are named. Paragraph two says: "It is my will that my interest in the firm of Macfarlane & Co. and in the Royal Hawaiian Hotel and in the Hawaiian Hotel Annex at Waikiki, and all other business that I have, shall in the event of my death be continued intact and managed by my said executors for a term of five years from the date of my death, and that the net income thereof shall be used as a fund to prosecute the respective interests except specific sums to be appropriated and paid as hereinafter directed."

During these five years and until the final distribution of the estate the executors are directed to pay to Miss Florence I. Ballinger the sum of \$150 a month and from the remainder "to pay all necessary sums for the comfortable support of my mother, Eliza Macfarlane, during her life."

At the expiration of five years a final settlement is to be made and the assets are to be distributed, one-sixth to Henry R. Macfarlane, one-sixth to Geo. W. Macfarlane, one-sixth to Frederick W. Macfarlane, one-sixth to Clarence W. Macfarlane and two-sixths to Miss Florence Ballinger-Macfarlane.

Paragraph five says: "My object in deferring the final settlement of my estate is to obviate all confusion and financial annoyance to the members of the business firms of which I am a member, and my executors are instructed to at any time 'ad interim' whenever it will be to the interest of my estate and the business co-partners to finally reduce the assets of my estate to a divisible condition, to pay and deliver to the different legatees the proportions specified hereinbefore, save and excepting the one-third bequeathed to Miss Florence Ballinger, and one-sixth bequeathed to Clarence W. Macfarlane, which I charge and direct my executors to deliver to the possession of Frederick W. Macfarlane and Jos. O. Carter in trust."

The hearing of the probate of the will is set for May 9th, 1902.

FALK INJUNCTION CASE.

Judge Gear held court yesterday morning to take evidence in the injunction suit of L. C. Ables against C. J. Falk and the Honolulu Stock and Bond Exchange. Ables claims to have been given a lien upon Falk's Stock Exchange seat for a debt of \$2000.

Ables bought fifty shares of Waiwala through Falk, and but thirty were received by him, and he seeks to recover either the money or the remaining twenty shares. The Honolulu Stock Exchange claims that under its by-laws it cannot be held for the debt of a member, but that the members of the Exchange have the first call upon the vacant membership for debts due them. The arguments will be made this morning, the evidence having been concluded at noon yesterday.

FEDERAL COURT.

An answer was filed in Federal Court

in the case of Geo. B. McClellan vs. G. B. Cofer, for the possession of Quarantine Island.

In his answer Dr. Cofer says: "That the plaintiff herein is not the owner of the premises described in said petition, nor has he any interest whatsoever therein, nor has he any right to the possession thereof."

"That the tract of land described in the petition of the plaintiff herein is now and has been since the 30th day of April, A. D. 1900, the property of the United States of America, and is now and has been since said time in the possession of the said United States of America."

"That the said defendant has been since the said 30th day of April and now is Assistant Surgeon of the United States Marine Hospital Service of the United States of America, and as such, and in his official capacity as such, has been and now is in the possession of said tract of land for the United States of America, that his only relation thereto and therewith has been and is now purely representative, the real and substantial claim and interest in and to said tract of land being vested in the United States of America, whose official and representative said defendant was and is."

A NEW ATTORNEY.

C. F. Clements was admitted to practice by the Supreme Court yesterday. The new attorney was a resident of Butte, Montana, a graduate of Yale Law School, and of the National Law School at Washington, and has been admitted to practice in Montana and Connecticut courts, and the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals.

COURT CULLINGS.

Motion for judgment by default has been filed in the case of Bishop & Co. vs. H. L. Evans et al.

Judge Robinson yesterday set for hearing on April 12th the cases of J. Alfred Magoon, trustee, vs. W. C. Achi, and C. B. Maile vs. W. C. Achi.

J. A. Thompson yesterday filed his first annual accounts as guardian of James B. Roberts, a minor. He charges himself with \$330 and asks to be allowed \$270.80.

Henry Smith was yesterday appointed guardian of Madeline and E. K. Lazarus, minors, upon filing bond in the sum of \$10,000.

SOME LOCAL ITEMS.

(From Wednesday's daily.)

Attorney-General Dole and the members of the special committee of the Board of Health, which went to Molokai Monday evening to investigate the death of the native on charges preferred by Ambrose Hutchinson, returned to Honolulu in the steamer Lehua shortly before midnight last night. The members are non-communicative as to the results of the investigation, refusing to divulge anything regarding the case until the transcript of the evidence is made up by the stenographer.

The party which was taken to Kalapapa consisted of Attorney-General Dole, Superintendent of the Leper Settlement C. B. Reynolds, Dr. W. L. Moore, Dr. J. S. B. Pratt, Executive Officer of the Board of Health, Judge Luther W. Wilcox, District Magistrate for Honolulu and Hawaiian Interpreter; Dan H. Case, Stenographer; Brother Lawrence and Dr. A. M. Smith. The vessel arrived at Kalapapa yesterday morning about 3 o'clock, and the party landed at the Settlement at daylight. After breakfasting, the committee repaired to the court-house, and by 8 o'clock the taking of the testimony began.

The case was that of one of the lepers, whom the complainants allege was cast into the Settlement jail and left without proper care until his sores festered, the neglect ultimately causing his death. Ambrose Hutchinson and about twenty others were brought before the committee, and their testimony will fill up about 100 pages of typewritten transcript.

A short recess was taken at noon, and the committee took the opportunity to visit the hospital, the home, the taro patches, which are conducted by the superintendent, and other places of interest. No complaints were lodged with the committee by the lepers. After completing the taking of testimony, the committee embarked again on the Lehua shortly after 4 o'clock for Honolulu.

At an adjourned meeting of the Kohala Plantation Company it was decided that the corporation should issue bonds to the amount of \$150,000, for the purpose of paying for the pumping plant which was installed two years ago. The authorization was given for the making of an issue of \$300,000, but only the amount named will be issued and the remainder kept in the treasury for future contingencies.

The election of officers resulted as follows: S. C. Allen, president; M. P. Robinson, vice president; H. Waterhouse, secretary; J. B. Atherton, treasurer; C. M. Cooke, auditor. There was no further business owing to the consideration of the reports at the prior meeting of the corporation.

The preliminary steps toward the organization of the proposed young men's club were taken last evening at a meeting held in the office of the Kaplani estate, on Kaahumanu street, where a committee on organization, consisting of seven, was appointed. This committee also includes sub-committees on finance, constitution and by-laws, and site, and a report therefrom will be submitted at a meeting to be held on Friday, April 11.

Last night's meeting was attended by about twenty-five out of the hundred or so persons who have signified their desire to become members of the proposed club, and enthusiasm over the project was apparent in all the business transacted. Prince Cupid Kalaniana'ole presided.

One of the most important features of the meeting was the discussion on site. The sentiment seemed to be in favor of a site which was central, where the members could drop in without having to go to any distance from the downtown district. It was stated that the success of the club depended largely upon a central location, as a large daily average attendance would be the best barometer of the club's ultimate success. Three or four sites are under consideration. One is on King street, near the Atherton residences, another on Alakaia street above the Pacific Club, and a third on Hotel street, near the library.

The committee on organization, as appointed, is as follows: Prince Cupid Kalaniana'ole, chairman; J. H. Boyd, J. F. Colburn, C. A. Long, A. G. M. Robertson, M. Keokakole and Wm. Blaisdell.

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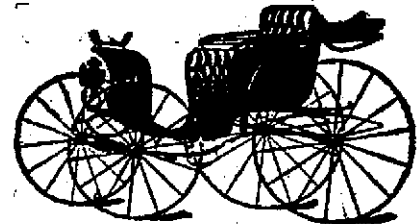
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